THE GETTYSBURG COMPILER,
A Democratic Family Journal,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING,
BY HENRY J. STAHLE.

"Truth is Mighty, and Will Prevail."

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at usual rates.

JOB PRINTING of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, between Middle and High, near the Post Office—"Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

Gettysburg Compiler.

BY H. J. STAHLE. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, NOV. 12, 1866. 49TH YEAR.—NO. 7.

Another Great Cure

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

Of a highly respectable citizen, well known to the Mercantile community, by

DR. J. H. SCHENCK,

THE GREAT LUNG DOCTOR OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office N. Y. and Galena Lead Co., No. 28 Nassau St., N. Y., June 1, '65.

Dr. J. Schenck—Dear Sir:—For over fifteen years I have been troubled with a severe cough, and usually two or three times a year, with more or less hemorrhage, which together, for the last few years, has kept me thin in flesh and too weak to do business of any kind without suffering. In August last I had a very severe hemorrhage, and, according to the judgment of a good New York physician, I was classed as beyond the reach of medicine, and was advised to be prepared, so far as property matters were concerned, to leave this world at short notice. The physician (and my good friends) said that the first cold I took must prove fatal. Early in January I took a severe cold, and fortunately was occupying rooms at No. 32 BOND STREET, directly over your office. I think about the 16th of January I procured a bottle of your Pulmonic Syrup and commenced taking it freely. My feet and limbs were very much swollen, and all the symptoms of a speedy death seemed to accompany my cold. I sent for my former physician, and stated to him that I was taking your medicines, and after showing them to him, and having tasted them, &c., he replied: "You can take them if you like, they will do you no harm." He said: "You know what I told you last summer, and I say the same now, if you have any business to close up, do not put it off." He said to other friends that he "could see no hope for me," and my friends and relations concluded my time had come. At this time I was taking freely of your medicine, but had not seen you. The doctor called a few times, and found me (much to his surprise, he said,) improving, and he could not understand why. My faith was increasing in your medicines, and I had a wish to have you examine my case, and see what you had to say. When you first came to my room and made the examination, you gave me but little encouragement, but on the contrary, expressed sad doubts of my ever being helped out of my then seeming difficulties. The second time that you called, finding me still gaining, you gave me encouragement, saying, "my symptoms were improving; the Pulmonic Syrup, Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills had acted like a charm." My circulation, my cough, my appetite, all began to improve, and I could walk about my room a little. You visited me nearly every Tuesday, and found me improving, and told me not to go out of my room until the first day of May. I took no cold while under your treatment, my appetite became first-rate, and you told me to eat everything I wished of a nutritious nature, and to exercise about the room as much as possible. I followed your advice, and to the surprise of my old physician and friends, I seem much better than I have been for several years, and breathe better than I ever expected a person could with one lung, the left being completely dried up. I feel very grateful to you, and consider your advice and medicines invaluable.

Yours, truly, T. S. SHELDON.

Dr. Schenck—Dear Sir.—About two years ago I was taken with a very troublesome cough and a pain in my breast; seven or eight months passed away without my doing anything for myself. Then I applied to a physician, who attended me for about three months without rendering me any service. I also obtained the advice and treatment of a physician in one of our hospitals, and also had the advice and treatment of two other physicians, but all to no purpose. During this long space of time I was nearly dead; several times my friends came to see me and witness my exit into the spirit-world. I was confined to my bed two months at one time. My breathing was exceedingly short. I gave up several times all hope of getting better; and as regarded well, that was entirely out of the question. And to think this day I am well and hearty! I was advised by some of my friends to try Dr. Schenck's Medicines. I accordingly bought bottle after bottle, until I reached the ninth; then I found a decided change in my cough for the better. I suffered severely from palpitation of the heart, and two weeks after I commenced taking your medicines this difficulty ceased.

When I first went to Dr. Schenck's office it was with difficulty that I could get up into his reception room, I was so weak and so swelled; my skin was so sallow as though I had the jaundice; I felt dull, heavy and sleepless. Dr. Schenck, after examining me, said both my lungs were effected, and gave me but little hope; but his medicines, in about two weeks, took right hold of me; it seemed to go right through my whole system. The Pulmonic Syrup, Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, all took right hold in the right place. The Pills brought away great quantities of bile and slime; the Syrup loosened the matter in my lungs, which came off very free; the Seaweed Tonic gave me an appetite, and everything seemed to taste good.

To show what great power the medicines have in purifying my system, and to show how bad I was diseased, beside all the bile that passed my bowels, and the great quantities of phlegm and matter I expectorated, I broke out all over in large boils, that would continue to gather and run for about six weeks, and I had at one time over twenty-five boils. I have nothing of the kind now, and feel like another person altogether. I can safely say that I have not enjoyed such health for five years as I do now, and cannot praise you and your medicines enough. May God abundantly bless and preserve you, is the sincere desire of one who has been so wonderfully relieved through your agency; and if any one desires to know with regard to the truthfulness of this report, if they will call upon any of my friends, or upon me, No. 4, Dryden Place, near Thompson street, below Cadwalader, Philadelphia, they will be perfectly satisfied with the validity of the case. Yours, with much respect,

MARY SCHNAIDT.

The above case, as described, is perfectly correct. I know it to be true. Yours,

T. B. MILLER,
Pastor of Hancock M. E. Church.

Dr. Schenck will be professionally at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth street, corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.; No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Tuesday, from 9 to 3; No. 38 Summer street, Boston, Mass., every Wednesday, from 9 to 3; and every other Friday at 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore Md.—All advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer, the charge is three dollars.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

Oct. 15, 1866. 1m

Kerosene & Gas Stoves.

TEA AND COFFEE BOILERS, GLUE POTS, OIL CANS, &c., &c.

All the Cooking for a family may be done with Kerosene Oil, or Gas, with less trouble, and at less expense, than by any other fuel.

Each Article manufactured by this Company is guaranteed to perform all that is claimed for it.

Send for Circular.
Liberal Discount to the trade.
KEROSENE LAMP HEATER CO.,
206 *Pearl Street, N. Y.*
July 16, 1866. $10

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS for sale at Horner's Drug and Variety Store.

For Sale.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
THE VICTOR SORGO MILL.

Over Five thousand of these Mills have been made and sold in the last three years. The best recommendations can be given.

Also—COOK'S EVAPORATOR, for making Sugar and Molasses, said to be the best in use.

CORN CRUSHERS.

Three different sizes for grinding Corn in the ear, or shelled—or any other kind of grain. This is a machine that every farmer should have, as a bushel of ground feed is equal to a bushel and a half unground. The high price of feed of all kinds makes an imperative demand for some kind of machinery by which to save. It is a rapid grinder and durable.

BELLS FOR CHURCHES,

SCHOOLS, FARM HOUSES, FOUNDRIES, &c. Made of the best steel composition. Church Bells insured for one year.

WILLOUGHBY'S GUM SPRING DRILL,

WITH CROWELL'S GUANO ATTACHMENT. This is considered one of the best Drills now in use. It will distribute any kind of grain evenly, and sow from one bushel up to three to the acre. The Guano Attachment has given entire satisfaction wherever used. It is so constructed as not to clog in sowing any kind of Phosphates or Bone Meal. Having sold a number of these machines last season, I can fully recommend them to be what they are represented. Persons wishing to buy should make application early as the supply is small and the demand great.

F. F. SMITH'S CAST STEEL PLOUGHS.

First, It is the only Plough yet produced that will invariably scour in any soil.

Second, It is now an established fact that it will last from three to six times longer than any other steel plough in use.

Third, It draws lighter than any other Plough, cutting the same width and depth of furrow.

The different parts of the Plough are cast in moulds, into the exact shape desired for the mould-boards, shares and land-sides, giving the parts most exposed to wear any desired thickness. The shares can be sharpened by any blacksmith. The steel is perfectly malleable and works kindly. Edge tools have been made out of pieces of the plough by blacksmiths all over the country.

For sale by WM. WIBLE, Agent,
Aug. 27, 1866. Near Gettysburg, Pa.

Sewing Machines.

THE GROVER & BAKER.—THE BEST IN USE. These Machines have become so well known that little need be said by way of recommendation. They have taken the first premium at all the late State Fairs, and are universally acknowledged to be the BEST in use by all who have tried them. The "Grover & Baker Stitch" and the "Shuttle Stitch" are points that have been attained by no other Machine. They are the only machines that sew and embroider with perfection. These Machines are peculiarly adapted to Family use. They are almost noiseless, sew directly from the spool without rewinding, and are simple in their construction. They are easy to manage, and can be worked by almost any child. Every family should have one. *They save labor, they save time, and they save money,* and do their work better than it can be done by hand.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Machines, has established an Agency in Fairfield, Adams county, where he will always have on hand a supply. Persons wishing to buy will please call and examine for themselves.

Needles and Thread will also be supplied. J. S. WITHEROW, Agent,
Fairfield, Adams county, Pa.
Aug. 27, 1866. tf

Forwarding and Commission House.

FLOUR AND FEED
GRAIN AND GROCERIES.

Having purchased the extensive Warehouse, Cars, &c., heretofore owned by Samuel Herbst, we beg leave to inform the public that we are continuing the business at the old stand on the corner of Washington and Railroad streets, on a more extensive scale than heretofore.

We are paying the highest market price for Flour, Grain and all kinds of produce.

Flour and Feed, Salt, and all kinds of Groceries, kept constantly on hand and for sale, cheaper than they can be had anywhere else.

Plaster, and all kinds of fertilizers, constantly on hand, or furnished to order.

A regular line of Freight Cars will leave our Warehouse every TUESDAY MORNING, and accommodation trains will be run as occasion may require. By this arrangement we are prepared to convey Freight at all times to and from Baltimore. All business of this kind entrusted to us, will be promptly attended to. Our cars run to the Warehouse of Stevenson & Sons, 165 North Howard street, Baltimore. Being determined to pay good prices, sell cheap and deal fairly, we invite everybody to give us a call.

CULP & EARNSHAW.
Aug. 13, 1866.

Fall and Winter Goods.

A. SCOTT & SONS have just received another fine assortment of NEW GOODS, consisting, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Tweeds, for Gentlemen's wear. Also, a fine assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Our stock has been selected with great care, and we are prepared to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the country. We ask the public to give us a call and judge for themselves. Call and see us. No trouble to show Goods. A. SCOTT & SONS.
Sept. 17, 1866.

Tin Ware and Stoves.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he still continues the business of making

ALL KINDS OF GOOD TIN WARE,

at the old stand, (formerly Andrew Polley's) in York street, Gettysburg, where he has the largest assortment of tin ware in the county, with many other articles for kitchen use, &c.

Also, COOKING STOVES & NINE-PLATE STOVES, of the very best kinds.

S. G. COOK.
Mar. 12, 1865. 3m

Shoes, Gaiters, &c.

JOHN M. REILING,
IN CARLISLE STREET,

west side, a few doors from the Public Square Gettysburg, has laid in an excellent assortment of Shoes, Gaiters, &c., for

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,

which he is offering at the very lowest profits. Having bought for cash, at the latest reduction, he is prepared to offer great bargains.

Boot and Shoe manufacturing carried on at the same place, and the best kind of work made. JOHN M. REILING.
May 14, 1866. tf

Empire Shuttle Sewing Machines

ARE superior to all others for FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

Contain all the latest improvements; are speedy; noiseless; durable; and easy to work. Illustrated Circulars free. Agents wanted. Liberal discount allowed. No consignments made.

Address EMPIRE S. M. CO., 616 Broadway, New York. [Sept. 17, 1866. 1y

Brooms! Brooms!

THE undersigned continues to manufacture Brooms at his old stand in Carlisle street. He will have during the fall a full supply on hand, and will be able to furnish them WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. Brooms made to order or on the shares. Persons having Broom Corn would do well to give him a call.

S. R. TIPTON.
Gettysburg, Sept. 24, 1866. 3m

Professional Cards.

Law Partnership.

W. A. DUNCAN & J. H. WHITE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to them, including the procuring of Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all other claims against the United States and State Governments.

Office in North West Corner of Diamond, Gettysburg, Penn'a.
April 3, 1865. tf

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language. Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.
Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's

OFFICE and Dwelling, N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa.
Nov. 30, 1863. tf

Dr. D. S. Peffer,

ABBOTTSTOWN, Adams county, continues the practice of his profession in all its branches, and would respectfully invite all persons afflicted with any old standing diseases to call and consult him.
Oct. 3, 1864. tf

Dr. T. O. Kinzer,

HAVING located permanently at BONAUGHTOWN, Adams county, will attend promptly to all professional calls, day or night. Office at John Landis's, where he can always be found, unless professionally engaged.
Aug. 6, 1866. 1y

Dr. F. C. Wolf,

HAVING located at EAST BERLIN, Adams county, hopes that by strict attention to his professional duties he may merit a share of the public patronage. [Apr. 2, '66. tf

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Dr. C. Horner's office, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, D. D., Prof. M. L. Stoever.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

DENTIST.

Railroad House,

NEAR THE DEPOT,
HANOVER, YORK CO., PA.

The undersigned would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Hotel in Hanover, near the Depot, formerly kept by Mr. Jeremiah Kohler, and will spare no effort to conduct it in a manner that will give general satisfaction. His table will have the best the markets can afford—his chambers are spacious and comfortable—and he has laid in for his bar a full stock of choice wines and liquors. There is *stabling for horses attached to the Hotel.* It will be his constant endeavor to render the fullest satisfaction to his guests, making his house as near a home to them as possible.—He asks a share of the public patronage, *determined as he is to deserve a large part of it.* Remember the Railroad House, near the Depot, Hanover, Pa. A. P. BAUGHER.
Oct. 2, 1865. tf

Globe Inn,

YORK ST., NEAR THE DIAMOND,

GETTYSBURG, PA.—The undersigned would most respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has purchased that long established and well known Hotel, the "Globe Inn," in York street, Gettysburg, and will spare no effort to conduct it in a manner that will not detract from its former high reputation. His table will have the best the market can afford—his chambers are spacious and comfortable—and he has laid in for his bar a full stock of wines and liquors. There is large stabling attached to the Hotel, which will be attended by attentive hostlers. It will be his constant endeavor to render the fullest satisfaction to his guests, making his house as near a home to them as possible. He asks a share of the public's patronage, determined as he is to deserve a large part of it. Remember, the "Globe Inn" is in York street, but near the Diamond, or Public Square. SAMUEL WOLF.
April 4, 1864. tf

$1,500 **Per Year!** WE want Agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines.—Three new kinds. Under and upper feed.—Sent on trial. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All* other cheap machines are infringements, and the seller or user are *liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment.* Illustrated circulars sent *free.* Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, at Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill.
May 21, 1866. 1aly

Cannon's

MARBLE WORKS,

On Baltimore street, Nearly Opposite the Court House.
GETTYSBURG, PA.

Every description of work executed in the finest style of the art.
June 4, 1865. tf

Still at Work!

THE undersigned continues the CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old stand, in East Middle street, Gettysburg.

NEW WORK made to order, and REPAIRING done promptly and at lowest prices.

FALLING-TOP AND STANDING-TOP BUGGIES
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Two first-rate SPRING WAGONS for sale. JACOB TROXEL.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa. where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. Dec. 3, 1860.

Coal and Lumber,

OF every variety, at the Yard of
C. H. BUEHLER,
Feb. 19. Cor. Carlisle and Railroad sts.

Selected Poetry.

THE LIGHT AT HOME.

The light at home! how bright it beams,
When evening shadows round us fall,
And from the lattice far it gleams,
To love, and rest, and comfort all.
When wearied with the toils of day,
And strife for glory, gold, or fame,
How sweet to seek the quiet way,
Where loving lips will lisp our name,
Around the light at home.

When through the dark and stormy night
The wayward wanderer homeward flies,
How cheering is that twinkling light
Which through the forest gloom he spies!
It is the light of home. He feels
That loving hearts will greet him there,
And safely through his bosom steals
The joy and love that banish care
Around the light at home.

The light at home! how still and sweet
It peeps from yonder cottage door—
The weary laborer to greet—
When the rough toils of day are o'er.
Sad is the soul that does not know
The blessings that the beams impart—
The cheerful hopes and joys that flow,
And lighten up the heaviest heart
Around the light at home.

Agricultural & Domestic.

MANURE.

The value of the manure of animals stands in direct relationship to the value of the food they eat. Poultry have the richest food; men next, hogs next, fattening cattle, horses, sheep, cows and growing stock follow in about this order. The feed of well fed beeves is usually richer than that of horses, and so is that of fattening sheep sometimes, but this varies. Here, however, is a true measure of the value of the droppings, and of the care that should be taken of each kind. The farmer's business is to make manure just as much as it is to make money, and he should do it first by saving. Hen-dung is easily saved by making the birds roost over a floor sprinkled with earth, which is swept up and freshly earthed every week. Calculate to have ⅓ manure and ⅔ earth. Save the next on the list on precisely the same principle—that is mingling it with ⅔ its bulk of dry fine soil, but do it every day or two. Hog manure is saved and preserved by mixing it with earthy or vegetable matters, anything that will decay, but especially articles soft, porous and bulky, as weeds, sods, bogs, peat, etc. The droppings of horses are very profitably added either to the manure of the sty, or mixed with that of neat stock, especially to that of young cattle and cows, which is thus brought up to a higher standard. Manure of all other kinds is kept and improved by admixture of straw, leaves, etc., and especially by being laid up in heaps over beds of rails, so that the liquor which leaches from it naturally, or after being pumped on, may be returned and pumped over it again. Where this cannot be done, it should be mixed with sods, dry peat, or muck, or even simple soil, and laid in a compost heap as fast as it accumulates. The manure harvest is from November to May.—*American Agriculturist.*

LABELS.

Trees from the nursery often have the labels closely wired to a limb; these should be loosened, or what is better, taken off altogether, and have the small copper wire replaced by one of lead or by a leather strap. Have every tree labelled for convenient reference, and so recorded as to leave no possibility of losing the name.—*Ib.*

GRAPE VINES.

Prune as soon as the leaves are off—this is *when* to prune. How to prune will depend upon the vine, and the person's knowledge of its manner of growth. We can only give general directions. Look at your vine now that it is divested of leaves. All that is seen of the wood of the present year's growth, has borne and done its duty. The buds upon the canes that now look so insignificant, are next spring to throw out vigorous shoots and bear fruit. If all the buds are left, there will be many weak shoots and little fruit. If this year's shoots are cut back to two or three buds, these remaining buds will push out vigorous shoots and produce much better fruit than if the vine had been allowed to run wild. Have this in mind whenever the vine is pruned—the buds, and not the wood now on the vine, are to produce the fruit. Prune understandingly.—*Ib.*

STRAWBERRIES.

There is no need of covering until the ground is crusted. The object of covering is, to avoid alternate freezing and thawing. Too much covering, provided it smothers the plants, is worse than none at all.—*Ib.*

ADDRESSES AT FAIRS.

A Novelty.—At the Queens County Show this year a plan was adopted, which we think may often be pursued with profit, especially when it is impossible to secure the presence of some distinguished public man who will, by his reputation, draw a large crowd of paying visitors, that would not otherwise come out. Instead of one address, there was half a dozen short talks, by as many practical men from different *localities,* each one of whom discussed his favorite subject or mode of practice. In this way variety is secured, and more of general interest learned, than if one man does all the talking.—*Ib.*

An exchange tells of an editor who went a soldiering and was chosen Captain. One day at parade, instead of giving the order: "front face, three paces forward," he exclaimed, "Cash, two dollars a year in advance."

"What is the reason that men never kiss each other, while the ladies waste a world of kisses on the feminine faces?" said a foolish gent to a lively girl the other day. The young lady answered, "because the men have something better to kiss, and the women haven't."

Choice Miscellany.

WHY GERMAN WOMEN MAKE GOOD WIVES

The culinary art forms a part of the education of women in Germany. The well-to-do tradesman, like the mechanic, takes pride in seeing his daughters good housekeepers. To effect this object the girl on leaving school, which she does when about fourteen years of age, goes through the *ceremony of confirmation,* and then is placed by her parents with a country gentleman, or in a large family, where she remains one or two years, filling what may almost be termed the post of servant, and doing the work of one. This is looked upon as an apprenticeship to domestic economy. She differs from a servant, however, in this: she receives no wages; on the contrary, her parents often pay for the care taken of her, as well as her clothing. This is the first step in her education as housekeeper. She next passes, on the same conditions, into the kitchen of a rich private family, or into that of a hotel of good repute. Here she has control of the expenditures and of the servants employed in it, and assists personally in the cooking, but is always addressed as *fraulein* or miss, and is treated by the family with deference and consideration. Many daughters of rich families receive similar training, with this difference, however, that they receive it in a princely mansion, or a royal residence. There is a reigning queen in Germany at the present moment who was trained in this way. *Consequently the women in Germany are perfect models of economy.*

REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT A FAILURE.

The New York *Sun* (independent), under the heading: "Is Republican Government a Failure?" has the following:

If the conflict between the partisans of the President and those of Congress continues to increase in violence in the same ratio that we have lately seen, it will not take long to bring the Government to the precipice over which the despots of Europe are so eager to see it topple. Shall we go blindly on in this suicidal course until the fulfillment of the monarchical prophesies be reached? Shall we confirm and demonstrate the theory that republican government is a mistake? If we would avoid the danger of such an end, we must cease the foolish conduct which now disturbs and agitates the country, and *restore the Union to its old condition of peace, tranquility and prosperity.*

The most alarming feature of the recent canvass was the fact, that the utterances of the Radical speakers that were most applauded, were those that were the bitterest and most ferocious against the people of the South. Passion and prejudice, hatred and revenge, held high festival under the utterances of Butler, Wade, &c. Until that human storm shall have subsided, there can be no more hope for the restoration of the Union to its old condition of peace, tranquility and prosperity. But will that storm be permitted to subside? Not if those interested in keeping it up can control it.

THE CONSERVATIVE PRESS.

The Conservatives throughout the State and Union are stronger to-day than they have ever been in the history of the nation. They constitute an immense army of freemen, who are nobly battling for that constitutional restoration which alone will bring back the good old times of the Republic, and increase the national prosperity which is now placed in jeopardy by the madness of the Radicals. As long as the Democratic party ruled, the nation was happy and united, and all her ways were ways of pleasantness, and all her paths, peace. As soon as the old Democratic landmarks were obliterated, "passionate discord rears eternal Babel," and a frightful civil war deluged the land and drenched its fertile soil with fraternal blood. The supremacy of the government having been proudly maintained on every foot of Federal territory, it is now the duty of every true patriot to endeavor to restore as speedily as possible "the era of good feeling," and promote that union of sentiment and action which will mutually benefit all sections. This object cannot be more certainly attained than by properly supporting the conservative press in the country. The circulation of all such journals should be increased in every locality. There are comparitively but few who are too poor to take a newspaper, and those who can subscribe should unhesitatingly do so for the benefit of those who cannot. Let the Conservatives give this matter their prompt and earnest attention.—*Age.*

FOOD FOR BONDHOLDERS.

The Hamilton *Spectator,* published in Canada West, of the 19th ult., contained the following startling paragraph, which our capitalists will do well to read and seriously ponder upon:

The late rapid decline in United States securities in England has excited considerable surprise. *When we read the incendiary speeches of the Radical leaders, however, their open threats of civil war and fixed determination to regard the Southern States as conquered provinces and not as a portion of a restored Union, we can scarcely wonder at this decline.* Until the difficulty at present existing between the President and Congress is settled, confidence cannot be expected to revive. Capitalists will not care to invest their money in a country so torn by political differences and unsettled by political uneasiness. *We learn that investments in United States securities have almost ceased, not only in London, but also in Frankfort, the quotations being almost entirely nominal. At the same time all other securities maintain their prices,* Austrian included, which are deemed more worthy of confidence than those of the American republic. The consequence of the decline in American securities in Europe will, in due course of time, be a corresponding depression in the States, coupled with a depreciation in the currency, and a consequent rise in the price of gold. And all this is the result of the blustering vaporing of the Radical party, their constantly reiterated threats of war with Great Britain, *and their evident determination to prevent any reconciliation of the adverse parties in the States.*

What it Costs.—The cost of sending a telegraphic dispatch to Europe is illustrated in a story told of an ambitious young man from the country, who on a recent visit to Boston, was anxious to send a dispatch over the Atlantic cable—just for the fun of the thing. Gathering up all his loose change, he entered the Boston office and expressed his wish. Having written his message and handed it in, he laid his cash on the counter, exclaiming, "How far will this money pay for?" Quickly running over the money, the operator replied, "about an inch." The youth departed a sadder and a wiser man.

A worldly wise exhibitor at a late agricultural fair in Connecticut divided a bushel of peaches, entering one half in his own name and the other in the name of a gentleman of some prominence in the vicinity. His own half was unnoticed, but the other half bushel took the prize, proving there is something in a name.

THE GREAT QUESTION.

For What was the Late War Fought?

[From the Journal of Commerce, Oct. 25.]

A leading Radical paper, mindful perhaps of a Democratic assertion that the war had been "a failure," says: "We have given billions of money, and millions of men, and the lives of three or four hundred thousand of these, to suppress the rebellion; and for all this what is the value received?"—And having asked the question, the same paper answers it by saying in substance that we have gained nothing but some murders and massacres; thus in effect affirming the idea of a total failure. It is indeed rather remarkable that the universal voice of the Radical party at the present moment unites in declaring the war a total failure in the purposes for which it was undertaken, according to the Radical idea, and the Conservative voice is equally clear in saying that the restoration of the Union, the declared object of the war, has not been accomplished. Nor is it possible to deny, according to both views, the war has failed. No one pretends to say that it has fulfilled the intent for which he advocated it. No one is satisfied. In fact, therefore, the nation stands in this remarkable aspect before the world, of having gone through an unexampled civil war, having expended vast amounts of blood and treasure, having assumed a gigantic load of debt, having laid down the lives of a million sons, and being at the present moment engaged in determining what it was for! One cannot, in looking at this state of facts, but recall the truthful prophecy of Mr. Lincoln, that after expending fortune and life in war, "the same old questions" would be still before us. If indeed, Mr. Lincoln had addressed that warning voice to the North as well as the South, if he had seen that war would no more settle the Northern than the Southern mind, we might perhaps have been discussing the questions now without the weight of debt, the memories of battle, the bitterness of enmity which makes them so difficult of solution. But there is no such word as "might have been" in the history of nations. It is useless to look back except for the light of history to shine on the future. The solemn truth is, that we are facing these questions now, and we must answer them. For what shall we say the war was fought? That is a present question. If for the supremacy of the Constitution and law, then let us stop placing obstacles in the way of the operation of the Constitution and law over the Southern States. If for the preservation of the Union, then let us look on all men as doing wrong who oppose the Union. If for the life of the government, then let us have done with the folly of demanding a new constitution and new order of government as the condition of union and peace.

A CONSISTENT PARTY.

The Radicals are earning a notoriety for inconsistency which cannot fail to strike every candid mind in the country with amazement. They assume the ridiculous position that in an impeachment of the President he must be removed as soon as the articles are sent from the House to the Senate, and before the trial and determination of the case against him; but in the case of the recusant Police Commissioners of Baltimore, they hold the contrary doctrine, that they cannot be turned out of office until they have been tried and convicted of the offenses charged against them. They also allege that Governor Wells, of Louisiana, has the right to remove certain officials for neglecting to discharge their duties and appoint others in their places, and call upon "the government" to sustain the Governor with all the military power at his command; while they boldly assert that Governor Swann, of Maryland, has no right to do the very same thing, and propose to "drench the streets of Baltimore with blood" if "the government" undertakes to protect him in maintaining the laws and Constitution of his State. Now, it is very evident that Governor Swann clearly understands what he is about, and does not intend to be swerved from the path of duty by the idle threats and meaningless bravadoes of the "Torch-and-Turpentine" faction. His warrant for his present fearless course, is found in that clause of the law creating the office of Police Commissioners, which runs as follows:

For official misconduct any of the said Commissioners may be removed by a concurrent vote of the two houses of the General Assembly, or by the Governor during the recess thereof.

Can any thing be plainer? And yet in the face of this clear and explicit provision of the statute, the Radicals announce their wicked purpose of inaugurating a new civil war, if Governor Swann attempts to execute the laws of the Commonwealth. *A more infamous set of partisans never disgraced official station than the Police Commissioners in question.* Knowingly and openly, they disfranchise thousands of freemen who are as much entitled to vote as they are. The Radicals, here and elsewhere, know this to be the fact, and with this shameful truth before them, do not hesitate to counsel armed resistance when the guilty parties are brought to judgment by a Governor of their own creation.—*Age.*

Anybody, Oh King!—After coquetting for a long time with General Grant, and employing in vain every artifice to inveigle him into countenancing the use of his name as the Radical candidate for the Presidency, the Radical wire-pullers have been compelled to look about for some other military chieftain to rally around. After searching in vain through the long list of military heroes who have achieved honorable distinction in the field, they have settled at last, for want of a better, upon Major-General Benjamin F. Butler, the great "bottled up," who never fought a battle nor won a victory. This is a nomination most eminently fit for the Radical Disunionists to make. Gen'l Butler's experience in sowing the seed of disunion in the Charleston Convention, in 1860, proves him an adroit and unscrupulous Disunionist. His former panegyrics upon the Divine right of slavery render him peculiarly sincere in his present advocacy of unqualified negro suffrage and his administration of affairs at New Orleans exemplifies very strongly his aptitude at confiscation. The nomination is singularly appropriate. Butler is the personification of the Radical Disunion party.—*Nat. Int.*

A few days since, a specimen Yankee, fresh from his rural home, took a trip to New York. As he was passing down Broadway, he saw a card in a window on which was printed, "Soda, ten cents a glass." Jonathan thought he would try some of "that air sody which he'd hearn tell on." Entering the store and calling for the cooling beverage he was startled almost out of his boots, as the druggist turned the faucet. Rush! fiz! whish! went the escaping gas and water! The Yankee jumped backward, with an indignant and startled look, exclaiming, "No, sir! no sir-ee! You can't play that on me! When I drink bilin' hot soap suds, I hope to be darned!"

Lager Beer has become what may be called a "naturalized" American beverage, for the amount manufactured in this country is said to exceed the amount made in Europe.

THE SOUTH WILL NOT ADOPT THE AMENDMENTS.

We consider it to be settled that no single Southern State will voluntarily endorse the proposed amendments to the Constitution. The objections which they urge cannot be overcome. The action of several of the States, and the tone of the Southern press, almost without exception, lead us to that conclusion. The most remarkable feature in the matter is the great calmness with which Southern journals approach the question. There is no bluster and not the slightest attempt to arouse the passions of the people. They advise their readers to ignore national politics, to devote their entire attention to their domestic affairs and the local interests of their States and communities. They urge them to abandon the control of the Federal Government to the Radicals for the present, and to devote all their time and energies to repairing their broken fortunes. Southern newspapers are filled from day to day, and from week to week, with propositions for building railroads and erecting manufactories in their midst. The want of capital is a greater source of complaint with them than the past or proposed action of Congress. They have declared the proposed amendments to be of such a character that the people of the South can never adopt them, and having done that they quietly direct attention to local concerns. That the newspapers fully express the settled resolve of the people we have no doubt. They are prepared to bide their time, preferring to continue to be unrepresented in Congress rather than to submit to terms which they regard as degrading. They assert that Congress has no right to make any such conditions precedent, but being powerless to control the matter, they are content to wait until reason resumes its sway in the North. That they will stand firmly by their convictions thus expressed, there is no reason to doubt. How the Radicals will meet this kind of opposition to their revolutionary designs remains to be seen. They cannot deny the right of the Southern States to reject the proposed amendments. In submitting them for adoption, they fully recognize the right of the people of the different States to approve or to repudiate them. The people of the South having decided not to accept them, the Radicals are at the end of that string. What new move they will make we can only vaguely conjecture. They must do something. They can neither stand still nor go backward. To do either is to meet political death. They must advance or die. We await the reassembling of Congress with no little anxiety.

The Radicals say that the President wishes to have rebels in Congress, which is not so. But Congress says: "If you will adopt our amendment, giving the negroes the right to vote, we will grant amnesty to all." Is not that doing well? It is awful to have rebels in Congress now, but after the Southern people give the negroes the right of suffrage, why then the rebels may be admitted—then the rebels will be rebels no longer. The thing that is to purify them is admitting negroes to the right of suffrage. From this is it not evident that it is not the rebels that the Radicals hate, but negro suffrage that they love?

The Hebrews.—The Mobile *Register* pays the following handsome tribute to the indefatigable industry and thrift of the Hebrews in that city:

"Who ever saw a Hebrew begging bread? There are none. We are informed by an old resident—one who has lived in Mobile for forty years, and has served many of them in a high official capacity, that of the many who have applied for public charity, he has yet to see the first son of Abraham wanting the necessaries of life. How true, then, the promise of God: The son of the righteous man shall never beg bread. The industry and enterprise of this class of our fellow-citizens can be traced on every hand in Mobile. Their organizations and societies take the front rank. Those who were in attendance at the Fidelia Society's grand ball can readily realize the force of this remark."

Diabolical Ingenuity.—One Perrot, a Frenchman, has invented three terrible destructive engines—the first, a three-barreled air-gun, firing one thousand bullets a minute, the bullets dropping from a hopper without intermission into the gun; the second is similar, but mounted on wheels; and the third is a steam locomotive, discharging two pound weight of projectiles per second, and capable of killing one hundred and seventy-two thousand, eight hundred men in twenty-four hours, if but one man was killed to every hundred shots discharged.

"They say I am growing old because my hair is silvered and there are crow's feet upon my forehead, and my step is not so firm and elastic as of yore. But they are mistaken. That is not me. The knees are weak, but the knees are not me. The eyes are dim, but the eyes are not me. This is the house in which I live; but I am young—younger now than I ever was before."—*Dr. Guthrie.*

A young Louisville clerk induced a respectable Hoosier girl to run away from her home and go over to Louisville, where he promised to marry her. He kept her at a boarding-house two or three days, and made dishonorable proposals to her. She got him into the parlor, locked the door, and cowhided him within an inch of his life, whereat the people said good for the Hoosier girl.

It is stated that some fifteen hundred coffins have arrived at Antietam Cemetery, near Sharpsburg, Md., transported upon the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, from Washington city, during the past few days, for the enclosure of the remains of the Federal soldiers to be reinterred there. The work of taking up their remains and reinterring them, has already commenced.

Mental and Manual Labor.—Professor Houghton, of Trinity College, Dublin, has published some curious chemical computations respecting the relative amounts of physical exhaustion produced by mental and manual labor. According to these estimates, two hours of severe mental study abstract from the human system as much vital strength as is taken from it by an entire day of mere hand work.

At Lyons, France, a process has been adopted for photographing upon silk, linen and other articles, and many persons have their portraits upon their linen instead of having it marked with their names or initials. In the silk shops various articles are exhibited photographed with names and fanciful devices. The articles are not at all injured by washing, and the process is easily and rapidly effected.

Resignation.—A lady elegantly dressed in the "habiliments of woe" was met in the street a few days ago by an acquaintance who ventured to remark upon her being in mourning. "Yes," said the bereaved one, mournfully, taking a few steps to trail her dress, and looking over her shoulder at the effect thereof, "I've just lost my mother—don't you think this is a sweet veil? Such a deep hem!" Such a resignation in affliction is touching.

The Comptroller of the Currency has decided that mutilated notes must be redeemed by the redemption agencies of the National banks at the commercial centres. If the notes are so mutilated as to make their identity doubtful, they are to be referred to the bank which issued them.

A tipsy loafer mistook a globe lamp with letters on it for the queen of night. "I'll be blessed," said he, "if somebody hain't stuck an advertisement on the moon."

The Compiler.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, Nov. 12, 1866.

EDITORIAL VARIETY.

—Gov. Curtin has set apart the 29th of November as a day of thanksgiving and prayer—the same day fixed by the President.

—Snow fell at Mauch Chunck on Wednesday week.

—That loud-mouthed Radical, Secretary Harlan, who "couldn't sacrifice principles for office," on the eight before his retirement, gave away, almost for nothing, to a Yankee speculating company, *eight hundred thousand acres* of Indian lands! What an honest set these Radical fanatics are! The Attorney General *pronounces the contract not valid.*

—The Radicals in Boston had fairly nominated a negro for the Legislature—and in one of the richest districts of the city, at that—the one in which ex-Gov. Andrew resides. After remaining in the field a few days, the *white* pulse being tested in the meantime, it was thought best to get the negro off the track—but he wouldn't go! Another count was then made, after which it was declared that a *mistake* (!) had occurred in the first instance—and that therefore his white competitor was entitled to the nomination! It will thus be seen that the Radicals will not hesitate even to cheat a poor negro.

—*Friday* is no longer "hangman's day" in Pennsylvania. Gov. Curtin, some time ago, selected *Monday* for an execution, and last week fixed *Tuesday* for another. The too-prevalent superstitions concerning Friday are thus likely to come to an end before many years.

—The Harrisburg *Patriot & Union* states that counterfeit one dollar greenbacks have just been put into circulation in that city. It says "the bills are new and likely to deceive poor judges."

—Beast Butler tried to make a speech in front of the City Hall in New York, week before last, but couldn't stand the torrent of questions hurled at him about "spoons," "New Orleans gold," &c., with an unsound apple or two. The demagogue yelled lustily for the "freedom of speech," but the crowd "couldn't see it" in one who had imprisoned scores of better men than himself for trying to exercise such "freedom". If Butler is capable of *feeling*, we may look for an improvement in his manners hereafter.

—A new bonnet has made its appearance. A cotemporary describes it as looking very much like an oyster shell topped with an acorn. Very pretty—what there is of it.

—A Radical paper asserts that the presence of John Morrissey will corrupt Congress. That's refreshing—the idea of corrupting such a body!

—Wm. D. Boss, Esq., an excellent business man and an earnest Democrat, has become publisher of the *Patriot & Union*. Success to him and the paper always!

—Geary's official majority is 17,179.

—Ben Butler, who is now a chief among the Radicals, voted fifty-seven times for Jefferson Davis as a candidate for the Presidency, in the Charleston Convention of 1860.

—Twelve hundred balls are announced for the winter in New York.

—Magnificent!—the Democratic majority of 46,442 in New York city.

—About nine weeks ago, Martin Tate, of Cumberland county, was bitten by a mad dog. He resorted to the "Stocy Remedy," and thought himself cured. On Monday week, however, he complained of an itching sensation in the bitten hand—on Thursday was siezed with a spasm—and on Sunday evening death put an end to his terrible sufferings.

—A large number of Governors of States have appointed the 29th instant as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, in accordance with the recommendation of President Johnson.

THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

Some blindly Radical people hereabouts have, for several years, made the Baltimore *American* their political bible.—What must have been their feelings when, on Wednesday, they read the following in regard to the result of the election in that city, in their favorite sheet:

"*Of this result the Union men have no cause to complain.* The judges of election were, in the main, men of their own selection, and, as far as we can hear, they performed what they believed to be their duty in every precinct. The law was administered and interpreted according to the opinion of Attorney General Randall, [a Radical,] yet we are defeated."

The *American's* Wednesday view of the Registry law must have pleased its peculiar friends no better. Hear it again:

"For this reason we have always regarded the system of restriction embodied in the Registry laws of this and other States as founded upon bad policy, though it might be temporarily expedient. We have always firmly believed that it could not last long, but the repeal is nearer at hand than we supposed."

All are aware that the *American* advocated, up to the election, the most vindictive and unprincipled enforcement of the Registry law, and declared it would never consent to the repeal of that act until the will and wishes of the Radical party were accepted as the law by the majority of the people of the State. Now we see it "knocking squarely under," and, in a repentant manner, abjuring one of its most stubborn sins. Will its old admirers here do the same?

☞ The Radicals in Franklin county are having "a warm time of it" over the the question of instructing for U. S. Senator. The County Committee has called a Convention to instruct—which brings out Col. Stumbaugh, member of the Legislature elect, in a card, in which he comes down rather heavily on Col. McClure, and winds up by intimating that he will vote for whom he pleases, "regardless of fear or favor." McClure publishes the card, and in an introductory paragraph cooly speaks of it as a "hoax," but in an article on the general subject, gives Stumbaugh (and, of course, McConaughy) the following very strong hint: "The *weak* and the *corrupt* may be bewildered by brief authority to forgetfulness of the supreme power of the people, and insolent disregard of their wishes, *but their day of retribution must come*, and he upon whom it falls *will be ground to powder.*"

☞ If the present high prices for the necessaries of life continue, God help the poor!

TERMS ONCE OFFERED BY CONGRESS.

It ought never to be forgotten that in 1864, Congress proposed precisely the same reconstruction policy, for upholding which they now denounce President JOHNSON as a traitor, and insist that he should be impeached. That body in 1864 provided an amendment to the Constitution, to wit: for the abolition of slavery, the recognition of the debt incurred by the United States, and the repudiation of the debt made by the South; and it was the open and avowed policy of Congress that this amendment once adopted by the Southern States, they should be as they were before the rebellion. President LINCOLN's plan of reconstruction was the same. The South has performed every condition required of it, and more, and yet it is kept out, and not only kept out, but new conditions are proposed, which are spoken of as the last offer, just as if the South had ever refused any offer; and told if it does not accept these conditions, it may look for worse, and, that if it does accept them, it will still be kept out of the Union! And every man, from the President down, who resists this crying and shameful injustice, is denounced as a copperhead and traitor.

IN OR OUT, WHEN?

President Lincoln, on the 6th day of February, 1863, directed his Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, to write to the American Minister to France, Mr. Dayton, as follows:

"We have, in the political sense, no North and South, no Northern and Southern States. * * * *The Congress of the United States furnishes a Constitutional forum for debate between alienated parties.* Senators and Representatives from the loyal portion of the people are there already, freely empowered to confer; *and seats also are vacant*, and inviting Senators and Representatives of this discontented party, who may be Constitutionally sent there from the States involved in the insurrection."

Mr. Lincoln, at that time, did not think the rebellious States were out of the Union, or had committed suicide. Will some Radical inform us, when, after that date, Mr. Lincoln changed his opinion?

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Gov. Swann having removed the old Police Commissioners of Baltimore, for malfeasance in office, and appointed James Young and Wm. T. Valliant in their stead, the latter gentlemen at once qualified, and made application to the old Board for the possession of the station houses and other property belonging to the police establishment of the city.—About the same time the old Commissioners appointed an extra force, with a view of keeping themselves in office, and refused to give up. The new Board asked the aid of the Sheriff, and when he was about to select a posse to assist him in performing his duty in their behalf, Judge Bond, of the Criminal Court, a vindictive and unscrupulous Radical, issued a warrant for the arrest of both the Commissioners and the Sheriff, and had them brought before him, on a charge of inciting to riot! This proceeding, almost too outrageous for belief, was persisted in, in spite of all argument against it by the most eminent counsel. The Judge asked bail in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, which the Commissioners and Sheriff refused to give, and they were committed to jail, where they remained *until after the election*, notwithstanding every legal effort was made *for their release*. The election was, therefore, held under the judges appointed by the old Board—with what result is stated in another place.

On Thursday the new Commissioners and Sheriff were taken into Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the case was argued *three days*, the Judge reserving his decision until to-day (Monday.)

☞ The Radicals in Maryland imposed certain restrictions upon the elective franchise which they supposed would enable them to carry the State by an overwhelming majority. In Baltimore the usurping Police Commissioners appointed a set of judges who imagined they could regulate matters exactly to suit themselves and their dear friends in and out of the Monumental City. They asked the most absurd questions of voters, and threw every obstacle in the way of a free and fair ballot. But truth is mighty and will prevail. Hundreds upon whom they relied for support became disgusted at the conduct of the "Torch-and-Turpentine" faction and quietly voted for the Conservative candidates. It is rather rough to be beaten with a stick of your own cutting.

☞ The Democracy of the City of New York covered themselves with glory. They elected all their Congressional candidates, twenty-one Assemblymen, their entire county ticket, with one exception, and gave their candidate for Governor the magnificent majority of forty-six thousand. All honor to them.

☞ The result of the election shows how gross was the conspiracy of the few office-holders of Baltimore and their accomplices in other places, against the rights of the great majority of the people. Even in the select few to whom the Radicals accorded the right of suffrage they could not get a majority. It is by the class of voters registered by the Radicals themselves that they have been defeated. There is no room now to cry "Rebel, Secessionist!" That is "played out."

☞ The result in Maryland will fill every Democratic and Conservative heart in the country with rejoicing. It was almost as unexpected to the Democracy as it was to their defeated and humiliated opponents. It was generally feared that our friends would be overpowered by the Radicals, but truth triumphed over error, and Maryland is once more wheeled into the Democratic line.

☞ King Cutler and others of the New Orleans revolutionary negro suffragettes have been trying to get up another excitement and force themselves into notice. They lately pretended that they had discovered a rebel plot to murder all the Northern residents on All Saints Day, (the 2d,) and with a big flourish they shook the dust off their feet and went out of the city to await the effect of their ruse at the North. Unfortunately for them, however, the day passed off without the massacre—thanks to the Saints.

☞ The Radicals have elected two negroes to the Legislature of Massachusetts. This is the same party which in Pennsylvania denies that negro equality is one of the planks of the Radical platform!

GOOD NEWS FROM MARYLAND!

The Right Triumphs!—Radicalism beaten with its own Club!

The election in Maryland has resulted gloriously for the Conservatives, notwithstanding the fact that the voting machinery was exclusively in the hands of their tyrannical opponents. After the unheard-of course of Judge Bond in Baltimore, the defeat of the Radicals was thought hardly possible, and yet they *were* defeated—"routed, horse, foot and dragoons!"

In Baltimore many registered voters were not allowed to deposit their ballots by the Radical judges. Of 24,000 registered, only 16,000 votes were cast. On this vote, Leonard, the Conservative candidate for State Comptroler, beat Bruce, Radical, about 1,100. The Conservatives also carried all the members of the Legislature in the city. Both branches of the Legislature will be Conservative, viz: Senate, 16 Democrats to 8 Radicals; House, 59 Democrats to 21 Radicals—46 majority on joint ballot. This is quite enough to attend to Judge Bond's case very fully. All the members of Congress are Democrats or Conservatives but one, Francis Thomas, of the Frederick and Allegheny district. Leonard has about 10,000 majority in the State.

NEW YORK.—The city of New York has given nearly 47,000 Democratic majority, but the country districts carry the State for the Radicals by probably 9,000.

DELAWARE is Democratic to the core, electing the Democratic Governor and member of Congress by increased majorities.

NEW JERSEY goes Radical, as last year, and the Democrats may lose a Congressman by a "split."

In Missouri the Democrats gain a Congressman, but the State goes Radical, as usual. Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas, Minnesota, and Massachusetts, are still wedded to their idols, but in several of them the Radical majorities are reduced. The "sober second thought" will reach them yet. Until it does, the country must suffer and wait.

LET JUSTICE BE DONE.

Now that the course of Governor Swann has been so nobly sustained by the people of Maryland, we trust that no time will be lost in bringing not only the infamous Judge Bond, of Baltimore, to condign punishment for his unparalleled tyranny in imprisoning the Sheriff and newly appointed Police Commissioners, contrary to both law and justice; but also the vile renegade and scoundrel, Forney, who so wickedly attempted to excite riot and bloodshed and another civil war in that city. These villains ought to be made suffer to the full extent of the law, and we hope that there will be no delay in bringing them to justice. The Democracy of Maryland, who have been trampled in the dust by the iron heel of despotism for the last five years, owe it to themselves and their children after them, and to the Democracy of the whole Union, to make an example of these ruffianly traitors, so that their punishment may have a salutary effect through all coming time.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

☞ The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says:—Col. A. K. McClure, of the Chambersburg *Repository*, writes a weekly letter in his office, dates it Harrisburg, and signs it Horace. In these hebdomadal epistles from himself as Horace, to himself as editor of a newspaper, he gives the readers of his journal his ideas of the run of State politics as seen by him at a distance from the State Capital. In a late letter of this kind he has undertaken to classify the choice of the Radical members of the Legislature for U. S. Senator. The following is his summing up: For Curtin 39, Cameron 11, Stevens 7, Grow 7, doubtful 19. We suspect that when the vote comes to be taken in caucus, "big Ingin" will not only poll the 11 McClure gives him and the 19 doubtful, but many more now regarded as sure for other candidates. We bet on Simon.

☞ Mr. Wendell Phillips is preaching sedition in language not to be mistaken. He calls the Constitution a "swindle dignified with the name of compromise;" he calls the President the "rebel in the White House," he tells the Radical majority in Congress that they shall impeach and depose him before trial, place a creature of their own in his place, and, if necessary, dismiss Grant as Lieutenant General of the army, and substitute Ben. Butler. And all this, and more of the same character, is to be done, in order, as Phillips says, that the Radical Republicans may obtain absolute powers of government, unlimited by constitutional restraints, and then "run the machine" as they please.

☞ Those who imagine that the Radicals do not intend to inaugurate another civil war would do well to bear in mind that the most prominent leaders of the party have been constantly threatening it for the last four months. Among those who have made threats of this kind are Boutwell, Banks, Sumner, Wendell Phillips, and General Butler, of Massachusetts, Forney, and Thad. Stevens, of Pennsylvania. They have not proclaimed it in an unguarded moment, but have reiterated it again and again, showing conclusively that it is their determination to plunge the country into another war. These men are now the avowed leaders of the party, and are so claimed by the Radical press throughout the country. If the party does not desire to be placed in that light before the country, then let them refuse to place those men in the best positions in their gift. As long as they keep those men in office, and make them their champions at every election, just so long will the party be responsible for their threats of civil war.—*Erie Observer.*

One of the Assassination Witnesses in Trouble.—Sanford Conover, *alias* Charles A. Dunham, one of the assassination witnesses, and one of the persons who was implicated in a recent conspiracy to convict Jefferson Davis, by means of suborned witnesses, of being an accomplice in the assassination of President Lincoln, was arrested in New York last week and taken to Washington. He was arrested on the affidavits of William H. Roberts, S. A. Hoare, and L. C. Turner, who charge him with perjury. This is the same fellow with whom Joe Holt corresponded and to whom numerous sums of money were sent to secure witnesses against Davis. The Radical villainy will all come out some time or other—and then the country will open its eyes and wonder.

Preparing.—We understand that the citizens of Washington are preparing a huge cave with immense locks and bolts in which to store their silver ware, jewelry and other valuables during the stay of Beast Butler in that city, while he represents the people of Massachusetts in Congress.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

☞ The health officer of Cincinnati reports seventeen hundred deaths by cholera, and four thousand cases, as the total in that city thus far. During the month of October there were four hundred and forty-one deaths by cholera, and the average per day is now about fifteen.

☞ A noted horse thief has been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary of Wisconsin, whose criminal career is remarkable. Though only twenty-seven years old, he has had passed upon him sentences for crimes committed in France, England, Canada, and America, amounting, in the aggregate, to fifty-six years of confinement.

☞ On the 9th ult., Dr. Reisinzer, of Gallion, Ohio, received intelligence that his son was ill of cholera in Cincinnati. The doctor hastened to Cincinnati, and repaired to the bedside of his sick boy, to attend him; and, on the 13th, was himself attacked by cholera. The next day both father and son died.

☞ A young lad named Johnson was burned to death at Oneida, C. W., on Friday week, in a barn. Johnson and his brother had started a fire on the barn floor with some matches and shavings, which spread so rapidly that they became alarmed, and one of them hid himself in the hay. His remains were found in the embers after the barn had burned down.

☞ Mary Knights, of Topsham, Maine, thirteen years of age, died on Saturday of a peculiar disease. She would drink a large pail of water during the night. Sometimes she would drop down going from school entirely helpless. Her blood changed to sugar. She was sick six months.

☞ A soldier in Maine has had a leg amputated five times.

☞ The last novelty in the way of locomotion is to be among the many wonders of the Paris exhibition. It consists of a mechanical horse, which trots, gallops or walks, as may suit the pleasure of the rider. He even prances after the most approved style, and neighs when the sound is agreeable to the possessor.

☞ There are fifty-five Protestant churches in China.

☞ The personal expenses of the Pope do not amount to five shillings a day.

☞ Mr. C. W. Richerson died suddenly in Pittsburg the other day, but the cloud of gloom which his death cast over his friends, was not without its silver lining. His life was insured for eighty thousand dollars.

☞ Frederick Foreman, of the vicinity of Upton, in Franklin county, recently purchased the Farm and Mill property of Christian Frantz, of Welsh Run, for the sum of $20,000.

☞ The manufacture of flour in Sandusky this year will not exceed half the usual amount.

☞ The Radical candidate for Sheriff in St. Louis is General John Meneal. God save him from ———. He is a cold blooded murderer—and worse. Listen. During the war a Union citizen disappeared from the place he was exercising a petty command over. The rebels were charged with having abducted him, and ten citizens were arrested as hostages for his return. The penalty was that if he was not returned by a certain day, that the ten would be shot for the one. He was not returned and the ten were shot. The day before the execution, a well nigh crazed woman, the wife of one of the prisoners, beseeched the General with all the pathos and eloquence of grief to save her husband from death. Unmoved by her sorrow, unpitying of heart, this devil promised to do so, on one condition, that she should *sacrifice her honor to his lust*. After a struggle between love for her husband and a woman's purity, she yielded to the passions of the worse than brute, only the next day to receive the mangled body of her murdered husband? Of such are Radical candidates for office in the West.—*Lebanon Advertiser.*

A Fiendish Act.—The barn of Wm. J. Goshron, of Tell town-ship, Huntingdon county, was utterly consumed, with all its contents, on the morning of the 23d ult., by being set on fire by a desperado named Joseph Matthews. Matthews, who resides in Blacklog Valley, approached the premises of Mr. Goshron, on the morning aforesaid, making demands of Mr. Goshron, which he refused to concede; whereupon Matthews entered the barn, and deliberately set fire to the hay; all the while holding Mr. Goshron at bay from extinguishing the flames, with rifle and pistols with which he was armed, until the fire had full sway. He then made for Shade Mountain across the fields of Mr. Goshron, shooting and killing three of his horses to complete his fiendish deed. Matthews is still at large. One hundred dollars are offered for his arrest. The barn was a new one yet unfinished. No insurance.

☞ Four negroes are now serving on juries in Boston—one in the Superior Court for criminal business, one in the first session of the Superior Court for civil business, and two in the second session. The Boston *Commonwealth*, the organ of Senator Sumner, chronicles this fact as showing that the idea of negro equality has been lifted into more vitalized existence by the late elections. Those of our people who thought that negro equality was not an issue in the late contest in this State, will now find they were in error. Each Radical triumph is a step nearer to the equality of the white and the negro race in this country.

☞ But a few years ago men were arrested and imprisoned by the Radical party for abusing Mr. Lincoln, whom they called the "Government." Now they are abusing President Johnson ten times worse than ever Mr. Lincoln was. How would they like it if they were to be treated as they did others? How would they like to be imprisoned for their vile and abusive language against the "government."

☞ Gen. Sherman hits off the "brave" men who now wish to exterminate the South, in the following home thrust, contained in a recent letter:

"It is amusing to observe how bravo and firm men become when all danger is past. I have noticed on the field of battle brave men never insult the captured, or mutilate the dead; but the cowards and braggarts always do. Now, when the rebellion in our land is dead, many Falstaffs appear, to brandish the evidence of their valor; and seek to win applause and to appropriate honor for deeds that never were done."

☞ The oil fever in this region appears to have died out entirely. It would make an interesting chapter in the history of the country, if a statement could be made of the number of persons "taken in and done for" in oil speculations. Many as are the persons who have made money in oil, we will venture the assertion that they are not one in ten to those who have lost.—*Erie Observer.*

☞ A father may transmit a sound and healthy constitution to his son and the latter destroy it by vicious excesses. Our Revolutionary fathers bequeathed to us the best Constitution in the world, and the Radicals are shattering it as recklessly as a miserable profligate shatters his own.

☞ When the widow of a white soldier applies for bounty, pension or arrears, she must prove her marriage by the best evidence known to the courts, but when a negro woman makes the same application, she simply has to show that she "lived with" the deceased negro as his wife.

☞ An exchange says: "A girl of fourteen was married in Greenville, Ct., last week." That's nothing. One of twenty-eight was married in this county the other day.

MARYLAND.

The contest which has just terminated in Maryland furnishes matter for serious and earnest reflection. Never was a victory won under more adverse circumstances. Through the instrumentality of an infamous Registry Law, thousands of legal and qualified voters have been disfranchised in that State. In Baltimore the Radical Police Commissioners had entire control of the ballot-box, and hoped by partisan meanness and partiality, to prevent the people from expressing their sovereign will at the polls. They never dreamed of defeat in that city. The return of their candidates for Congress and the Legislature, was regarded by them as a fixed fact. In Philadelphia they openly boasted of their triumph, and on Tuesday afternoon the Radical press hereabouts announced their confident expectations in flaming bulletins, and assured the faithful that a Radical victory was certainly coming. Money was lavished freely at every election precinct, and the prostituted judges unhesitatingly refused to receive the ballots of men whom they knew had as much right to vote as they had. The events of the past few days in Baltimore are familiar to every one. The Radical attempts to excite a new civil war and drench the streets with blood, will never be forgotten. The efforts of the desperate and unprincipled crew to purchase victory at the price of carnage, can never be obliterated from the minds of the order-loving and law-abiding masses. Yet, in the face of all the difficulties which surrounded them, the Democrats and Conservatives carried the State, and rescued the City of Baltimore from the hands of the worst faction that ever cursed and oppressed a free people.

The effect of this grand victory in Maryland cannot be too highly estimated. The wrongs of the past will now be swiftly righted. That greatest fraud of modern times, the Registry Law, will be wiped out of the statute books. Means will be promptly taken to secure to every man who has the right to vote the privilege to cast his ballot according to the dictate of his conscience. The Legislature will not only elect a good and true patriot to the United States Senate, but it will adopt ample measures to protect in future the rights of the humblest citizen, which, in the past few years, were so shamefully disregarded by the ruling power. The judgment which has fallen upon the Radicals in Maryland came quickly.—Nemesis tracked them to their lair, and in the midst of their pride and revelry brought them to punishment. Let the majority in that State now use their power well and wisely. While every evil should be promptly corrected, the great criminals who so long oppressed the people, should be thoroughly exposed and held up to proper scorn and reprobation. The chains which were riveted around the limbs of the down-trodden masses have been stricken off by the conquering power of the ballot, but those who wickedly forged them should not be forgotten when Justice, in her simple majesty, heals the galling wound which partisan infamy inflicted.—*Age.*

☞ The decay of the negro population in the Southern States during and since the war is beginning to attract the attention of observant men. The Alexandria *Gazette*, in noticing this matter, says, "of the large number of negroes who came to this city during and since the war, allured from good and comfortable homes—where they had been raised and where they were well cared for—by the syren voice of the Freedmen's Bureau, many have, after suffering more during their short residence here than in all their lives before, died in misery and distress; and the census now being taken shows that of those who remain alive, many, disgusted with city life and the heartlessness of the pravalent philanthrophy, have returned to their former masters. The census for 1866, now being taken in Alabama, shows the following result of the change since 1860, in the counties of Lauderdale, Lowndes, Madison, Mobile and Pickens:

	1866.	
Whites,	75,613.	Increase since 1860, 6,251
Negroes,	82,962.	Decrease since 1860, 3,116

The *increase* of negroes in Mobile has been 4,693. Their decrease in the counties has been 7,209; showing that they are both decreasing and crowding the cities. Unless some steps are taken other than those which the Radicals are pursuing for interested political purposes, there will not be enough negroes left in the United States in fifty years to make them felt either in the political or industrial scale.

☞ The result of the election in Maryland is a sure sign of returning reason in the popular mind. The reaction of that noble but down trodden State is the first breakwater to successfully arrest the surging waves of Radicalism, and its effect will be seen on future elections north of Mason and Dixon's line for years to come. The Democracy of the North will now breathe freer and deeper. Our friends everywhere are jubilant at the result, and it will encourage them to persevere in the good work so well begun, and nerve them for the great duty which devolves upon them. The example of Maryland will be followed in Pennsylvania at the next trial of strength, and the day is not far distant when the country will be redeemed from the thraldom which now oppresses the American people.

☞ Gen. Hartranft has resigned the office of Auditor General and accepted a Colonelcy in the Regular Army.

☞ The majority against Horace Greeley for Congress is 9,983. The "philosopher" don't seem to be popular.

A REQUEST.—Our current expenses are heavy, and must be met with the cash. To enable us to do this at all times, it is absolutely necessary that our patrons pay promptly. Many, no doubt, hardly ever give themselves a thought about "the printer's" needs, and when they do, quickly dismiss it with the idea that "he can get along anyhow." But this is all wrong. He cannot in reason be expected to be able to pay the present high prices for paper, labor, &c., without receiving prompt pay for his work. This being so self-evident, we hope that ALL who owe us will not delay in making settlements, in order that we may be supplied with the means to "square up" a number of bills which accumulated on our hands during the late campaign, from want of time to attend to financial affairs. If the money on our books were in our pockets, we could do this at once, and get along without "dunning" for some time to come. Let all who owe for subscription, job work, or advertising, respond without delay.

Such as intend paying for the COMPILER in wood, we have to urge that they bring it soon—not after everybody else is supplied. We need it now, as well as other people.

To our prompt-paying patrons we again return thanks, and trust that before another month passes all will place themselves in the same class. They can do it by simply doing justice to "the printer."

☞ *November Court*, to commence on Monday next, will afford many opportunities for sending us money. We would urge such delinquents as do not intend to come in person, to avail themselves of these chances, as what they owe is sadly needed—indeed, *must be had*, in order to keep our machinery in motion. The *ready cash* is required from us for almost everything, and the rule, in order to work at all, must apply both ways.

☞ Subscribers at a distance are also included in this call. Let them remit promptly, by mail, at our risk.

TOWN AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

☞ We are requested to state that the new Catholic Church at Westminster, Md., will be dedicated on Thursday, the 22d of this month—the ceremonies to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

☞ Rev. E. T. Johnson, pastor of the Second Lutheran church at Harrisburg, has resigned that charge, and accepted a call from the Lutheran congregation at Emmitsburg.

FALLING STARS.—Look out for "falling stars," to-night, to-morrow night, and the night after. Astronomers predict the event "about this time." A like exhibition occurred just thirty-three years ago, and a grand sight it was. None should miss this—if the "show" itself don't miss.

ORPHANS' HOMESTEAD.—The inauguration of the Soldiers' Orphans' Homestead, located in this borough, will positively take place *on the 20th of November*, instant. Bishop Simpson and Rev. Dr. Newton have signified their intention to be present.

BARN BURNT.—We learn that the light seen from this place yesterday evening week, proceeded from the burning barn of Mr. Snyder, 2½ miles below Littlestown. No particulars have reached us, but it is said that the destruction of the barn was the work of an incendiary.

APPOINTMENTS.—J. C. Neely, Esq., has been appointed Assistant Assessor of U. S. Taxes for the 1st division, in place of Geo. B. Stover, removed; and Mr. Detrick, of Chambersburg, has been appointed in place of Mr. Pearce, removed.

Mr. Shillito, of Chambersburg, has been appointed Collector of Franklin county, by Col. Swope, in place of Mr. Bickley, removed.

Col. Swope will attend to the collection of taxes in this county himself, in place of J. L. Tate.

COUNTRY ROADS.—Such as have not already been put in good condition for winter, should be seen to at once. The principal point now is *draining*. The "breakers" should be repaired, so as to carry off the water and keep the road-bed dry. Side drains should also be thoroughly opened. Stone "bridging" may be smoothed with gravel at this season as well as any other. These hints, if carried out, will inure to the comfort of all using the roads, and save to the farmer in horse-flesh, wagons, and temper.

LARGE TURNIPS.—Mrs. Wm. Settle, of Franklin township, has again placed us under obligations for an acceptable present, to wit, a lot of very large Turnips, one of them weighing four pounds and six ounces.

Mr. Jacob Hereter, of Highland, has remembered us in the same way—sending in a basket of Turnips, also of first quality.

Both have the editor's thanks.

LONG EVENINGS.—Let every one, during the long evenings of winter, labor to improve himself; and parents should not neglect their children. One of the best things a parent can put into the hands of a child that can read, is a good newspaper. There are hundreds of Democrats yet in this county who do not take a home paper. They always regret our defeats at the elections, but are slow to contribute in the right direction for the promotion of Democracy. There is not a Democratic family in the county but which ought to take this paper. Its influence may not at once be seen, but it will sooner or later be felt. Will our Democratic friends properly look at this matter? It is by the slow process of gradual education that permanent public opinion is formed. We refer to an article on this subject printed on our first page.

SIGNS OF A SEVERE WINTER.—From all quarters we hear of phenomena which are generally regarded as presages of a severe winter. Hives overflowing with honey; unusual thickness of corn husks, and the furs of wild beasts; the migration of rats from the West to the South; and as the season advances, we suppose there will be added to this list of signs the extraordinary stores of nuts laid up by squirrels. However much we may be disposed to smile at such omens, and leave them to the credence of the ignorant, in view of the venerable antiquity of the faith reposed in them, they are in some degree respectable, and it would be well for even the most incredulous to be prepared for a severe winter.

A HINT TO LADIES.—An Eastern cotemporary, who has evidently been shoved into the mud, and also been in danger of having his eye put out by the tip of an umbrella arm, takes revenge in the following language: "Ladies, when two of you are walking side by side, taking up every inch of the cross-walk, and the day is rainy and the mud deep, *don't* think of such a thing as for one of you to step behind the other, so as to allow one of the 'lords of creation' to pass you dry shod, but always do as you did—crowd him off into the mud, and keep your umbrellas bolt upright, too; it's no difference to you if he has to hold his at arm's length away from him so as to avoid a collision with yours; and then it looks so lady-like and becoming for you to assert your superiority upon every such occasion." This advice may not be amiss in Gettysburg.

BILLIARDS.—The last number of the *Billiard Cue* contains an announcement from Mr. Phelan of an important change in the by-laws of the game billiards.—Heretofore when the cue ball was in contact with another, or "frozen," the player had to strike another ball before the one in which he was in contact, in order to count. Mr. Phelan announces that after the first of next January, a player, if his ball be "frozen," can count, provided he plays away from the ball with which he is in contact, although on the return of the cue ball from the cushion or *masse* it touches that to which it was frozen first. The new rule will be favorably received.

DECLINE IN PRICES.—The New York papers announce the breaking up of various speculating movements in the necessaries of life in that city, which has caused a most gratifying decline in prices. Pork has fallen four dollars a barrel, wheat from five to eight cents a bushel, and corn eight cents a bushel.—Buyers, it is reported, even at these reduced figures, are very scarce.

(Communicated.)

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

By reference to another column it will be seen that the Teachers' County Institute will meet at Littlestown on Wednesday, Nov. 21st, and remain in session three days. It is hoped that Teachers will not only read the notice, but that all will make their arrangements to attend. For once let there be a full attendance. As each one attending will be at considerable expense, it is suggested that, wherever it is at all practicable to do so, Directors allow Teachers the time. This may induce some to attend who would not otherwise do so.

These meetings are designed for the intellectual and professional advancement of Teachers, and through them the improvement of the schools; and experience has fully demonstrated their utility.

Owing to the comparatively low wages paid and the shortness of the term in most of the districts, many of our best Teachers have either quit the profession or gone where their services are better rewarded. Consequently a large majority of our present teaching force are young and inexperienced.

In order to supply the schools with Teachers, it has been found necessary to employ and license to teach many who themselves need to be taught. These are for the most part honest and conscientious, and seem to be willing to do their duty to the best of their knowledge and ability. But it is not to be expected that they can teach properly what they never learned.

If such will act wisely they will embrace every opportunity that presents itself to acquire mental discipline and add to their stock of knowledge. It is earnestly desired that this class of Teachers avail themselves of the present opportunity to profit by the advice and instruction of those who are older and more experienced than they.

Directors are also cordially invited to attend. They are the guardians of the educational interests of the county, and as such we hope that as many of them as possible will come up to our meeting, that we may take counsel of each other. Startling as the assertion may seem, it is nevertheless true, that our noble free school system is in danger of perishing in this county, and that, too, by the ill-judged but well meant endeavors of some of its professed friends. It will certainly and speedily go down, if prompt and vigorous efforts are not put forth to sustain it.

Let us, then, as parents, directors and teachers, come together for the purpose of advising, instructing and encouraging each, and thus prepare ourselves to discharge our respective duties in a proper and efficient manner. The exercises will be of a more varied and interesting character than they have been for some years. It is desired that all shall be present at 10 A. M., on Wednesday, to assist in the organization, and not to defer their coming till the second or third day, as has been too much the case heretofore.

AARON SHEELY,
Gettysburg, Nov. 9, 1866. Co. Sup't.

Important from Mexico.—It is reported that the Emperor Maximillian has left the city of Mexico, and gone to Vera Cruz, with the intention of sailing for Europe. If true, and it does not seem to be doubted, the foreign troops will also quit the country at an early day, and thus leave Mexico as it was before the "Empire" experiment commenced. Few on this side of the water will regret the bursting of this monarchical bubble.

☞ Artemus Ward boasts that his family is descended from the Puritans, who nobly fled from the land of dispitism to a land of freedim, where they could not only enjoy their own religion, but prevent everybody else from enjoyin' his.

☞ On the first of November the public debt was $2,681,000,000. The amount of coin in the Treasury was $99,500,000, and of currency nearly $31,000,000.

☞ The Norristown *Register*, "not disposed to resort to harsh means" for collecting its bills, gives notice that it will shortly auction them off. Good idea, that.

☞ Mr. John Culp has been appointed Steward at the Orphans' Homestead. An excellent selection.

☞ We direct special attention to the advertisement of Dobbins' Electric Soap. Housekeepers after having once tried it will not do without it.

GROWING RICH.—Those who advertise in the COMPILER.

Married.

On the 11th ult., by Rev. Jacob Scohler, Mr. GEORGE FEESER to Mrs. ELIZABETH GOBRECHT, both of Adams county.

By the same on the 1st inst., Mr. ABRAHAM G. KUAGY to Miss ELIZABETH REBERT, both of Adams county.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. P. Scheurer, Mr. ADOLPHUS MECKLEY to Miss REBECCA KAHLBAUGH, both of Adams county.

Oct. 25th, by Rev. J. H. Young, at the U. Brethren Parsonage, in Franklintown, York county, Mr. AMOS GARDNER, of Adams county, to Miss HARRIET ERNST, of York county.

Nov. 1st, by Rev. S. A. K. Francis, Mr. JOHN SNYDER, of Pinetown, to Miss REBECCA CRISWELL, of York Sulphur Springs.

On the 27th ult., by Rev. S. P. Sprecher, Mr. JACOB H. BROWN, of this county, to Miss FRANCES C. TENSTEMAKER, of Perry county.

Died.

On the 5th inst., in Hanover, Mr. GEORGE YOUNG, in the 79th year of his age.

On Monday evening, Oct. 29th, in this place, very suddenly, of heart disease, Mr. JOHN HOKE, aged 47 years 8 months and 1 day.

On Friday night week, CORNELIA, an interesting little daughter of T. D. Carson, Esq., Cashier of the Gettysburg National Bank, aged 2 years and 3 months.

On the 20th of Oct., in Fayetteville, Mr. JOHN HEINTZELMAN, formerly of this county, aged 75 years 8 months and 12 days.

On the 10th ult., in Huntington township, CONRAD WOLF, aged 62 years and 3 days.

On the 24th ult., in Menallen township, MAGDALENE CLINE, aged 62 years 8 months and 17 days.

On the 5th ult., in Union township, Mr. JOHN HOSTETTER, sen., aged 75 years 8 months and 10 days.

In Keokuk, Iowa, of cholera, on the 8th of October last, Mr. JOHN SMITH, formerly of Littlestown, this county, aged 31 years 10 months and 1 day.

Sale and Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of NOVEMBER inst., the subscriber intending to discontinue housekeeping, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Baltimore street, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, all his household and kitchen furniture, consisting of

BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables, 2 sets of Cane-seat Chairs, a lot of common Chairs, a large Cane-seat Rocking Chair, with other Rocking Chairs, 1 Spring-seat Lounge, 40 yards of Ingrain Carpet, almost new, 32 yards of Rag Carpet not yet cut, and other Carpeting, 1 large Chest, 5 pair of Window Blinds, nearly new, 1 Noble Cook Stove and Pipe, 3 other Stoves and Pipe, 1 Safe, 1 Cupboard, 1 Centre Table, a large quantity of Queensware, with a full assortment of kitchen Furniture, Kettles, Tubs, Barrels, &c.,—in short, all his household effects.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by JOHN CULP.

☞ In the evening of the same day, an AUCTION of Ladies' Dress Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., will take place at the store of the subscriber. JOHN CULP.

Nov. 12, 1866.

Dividend.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK,
Nov. 6, 1866.

THE Directors of the GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, free from national taxes.

T. D. CARSON, Cashier.

Nov. 12, 1866. 3t

Jury List for November.

GRAND JURY.

Reading—Levi Chronister, (Foreman,) Adam Miller, Jacob Phillips.
Berwick bor.—Wm. Bittinger.
Hamiltonban—Alexander Benchoof.
Cumberland—George Bushman.
Mountjoy—John Trostle.
Berwick tp.—Elijah Kepner, Henry Bittinger.
Menallen—Conrad Wierman.
Union—Benjamin Forney.
Franklin—Jonathan Wisler, Eli Hartman.
Freedom—John Ogden.
Liberty—David Miller, Washington Shover.
Huntington—Thomas G. Neely.
Straban—John Wertz.
Gettysburg—Henry Culp, of P.
Butler—Jacob Eppelman, Isaac Myers.
Hamilton—Henry Wolff.
Mountpleasant—David Mellhorn.
Latimore—Israel Flohr.

GENERAL JURY.

Hamilton—Emanuel Hull, Peter Wehler.
Gettysburg—Solomon Powers, George Jacobs.
Germany—Jacob Yealy, Jacob King.
Hamiltonban—James A. Marshall, John B. Paxton.
Huntington—Jesse Shriver, Joseph Wierman, Henry Smith.
Highland—John Dubs, Jacob Plank.
Straban—Jeremiah Shriver, John F. Felty.
Butler—Burkhart Wert, Daniel March.
Mountpleasant—Wm. Kohler, John Stuck, Henry Brough.
Tyrone—Henry J. Myers, Thomas Ebrehart, Martin Raffensperger.
Berwick tp.—Daniel Bear, George Baker.
Union—Peter Long, Daniel Geiselman.
Conowago—Jesse Waltman, Jacob Little.
Littlestown—Issac Staub, George Stonesifer.
Menallen—George Bender.
Cumberland—Isaac Deardorff.
Liberty—Joseph P. McDivit.
Oxford—Jacob Peters, John Stock.

Oct. 15, 1866. tc

Benefit to Farmers!

MORO PHILLIPS' GENUINE IMPROVED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

For Sale at Manufacturer's Depots:
27 N. Front St., between Market & Arch, PHILADELPHIA.
14 Bowley's Wharf, and 95 South St., BALTIMORE, Md.

Congress having repealed the Internal Revenue Law taxing Fertilizers six per cent., I beg leave to inform the Farmers that from this day the same per centage will be taken off the retail price of MORO PHILLIPS' SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, viz: $60 00, less 6 per cent., making the retail price now $56 40 per ton of 2,000 lbs., in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Discount to Dealers.

MORO PHILLIPS, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

Aug. 13, 1866.

Pianos! Pianos!

PIANOS!—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he can furnish PIANOS of the following manufacturers, or those of other make, if desired, at the lowest possible prices:

CHICKERING & SONS.
DECKER BROS.
HAZLETON BROS.
HAINES BROS.
GEO. STECK.
A. H. GAHLE & CO.
STEINWAG & SONS.

☞Particular attention is given to the selection of Pianos; and when so selected, in addition to the manufacturers' guarantee, the Pianos *are guaranteed by me.*

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS AND MELODIANS.

The recent improvements in these instruments are such as to fully warrant saying they are FAR SUPERIOR to any other make. One of the best evidences of their merit is, that their improvements are imitated by other makers. The new style, four stop organ, have a Sub-Bass and Octave Couplet, making it an instrument especially adapted to Church and Sabbath School purposes.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS will be sent by mail to persons desiring them. Pianos tuned regularly. Pianos taken in exchange.

PETER BENTZ, No. 30 East Market St., York, Pa.

June 12, 1865. 1y

Cheap for Cash!

NEW STORE! GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &C.

THE undersigned has returned to Gettysburg, and opened a new Store, on Baltimore street, next door to the Post Office, and nearly opposite the Court-House, where he offers for sale, CHEAP FOR CASH, a large and choice assortment of GROCERIES,—Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Molasses, Syrups, Salt, &c; with Fish, Bacon, Lard, and so on.

Also, LIQUORS—Wines, Brandies, Gins, Whiskies, Rums, and everything else in the line.

Also, any quantity of Notions, to suit any and everybody.

Recollect this is the place to buy CHEAP FOR CASH.

GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH.

April 23, 1866.

Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform the public that he continues the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS, at his shop, lately Philip Doersom's, adjoining Troxel's paint shop, in East Middle street, Gettysburg, where he will at all times be prepared to do Blacksmithing work to Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c. That he knows how to do all jobs of the kind will not be questioned by those who have a knowledge of his long experience at the business. Come on with your work, and you will be satisfied when you take it away—and for which he will receive Cash or Country Produce.

ADAM HOLTZWORTH

Mar. 20, 1865. tf.

Everhart's FRANKLIN HOUSE,

CORNER OF HOWARD & FRANKLIN STREETS, BALTIMORE, MD.

This House is on a direct line between the Northern Central and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depots. It has been refitted and comfortably arranged for the convenience and the entertainment of guests.

Nov. 20, 1865. tf

Gettysburg Railroad.

CHANGE OF CONNECTIONS.—On and after Monday, November 20th, 1865, Passenger Trains will leave and arrive at Gettysburg, and make connections, as follows:

FIRST TRAIN will leave Gettysburg at 7.45 A. M., with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the North and West, arriving at Hanover Junction without change of cars, at 10.25 A. M., connecting with the Fast Line South on the Northern Central Railway, and arriving at Baltimore at 12.30 noon. Also connecting with Mail Train from Baltimore north, arriving in Harrisburg at 1.20 P. M. Arrive at Gettysburg 1.10 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, York, Baltimore and Washington.

SECOND TRAIN will leave Gettysburg at 1.30, P. M., arriving at Hanover Junction at 3.15, and connecting with mail train South. Arrive at Baltimore at 5.30 P. M. Arrive at Gettysburg at 6.15 P. M., with passengers from Philadelphia, Harrisburg and the North and West, and also with passengers from Baltimore and Washington by the fast line north, which leaves Baltimore at 12.10 noon.

Passengers can leave Baltimore in the Mail Train at 9 A. M., and arrive in Gettysburg at 1.10 P. M. Or leave Baltimore in the fast line at 12.10 noon, and arrive in Gettysburg at 6.15 P. M. But one change of cars by the first train, either way, viz: at Hanover Junction. The fast line on the Northern Central will not stop at any local stations, except York, Hanover Junction and Parkton. Connections certain.

R. McCURDY, Pres't.

Nov. 27, 1865.

Cooking Stoves

OF every variety, including the "Noble Cook," "Royal Cook," "Waverly," "Ornamental," "Oriental." &c. Also, Tin-ware, Sheet-iron-ware, Hollow-ware, and every variety of Kitchen Furniture—including a variety of Lanterns. Also, a new and much improved Flour Sifter, for sale by

C. H. BUEHLER, Corner of Carlisle and Railroad sts.,

Feb. 19, 1866. Gettysburg, Pa.

A SUPERIOR quality of the best Louden Dealt HAMES, with or without fastenings, for sale by D. McCREARY & SON.

NEW FIRM,

AT THE OLD STAND.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1817.]

I have associated with me, in business, my son, John F. McCreary, under the firm and style of D. McCreary & Son, and I desire to say to my old friends and the public generally that since the war, the manufacture of Saddles, Harness, Collars, &c., has been revived at the old established and well known stand on Baltimore street, one square south of the Court House, Gettysburg, Pa.

Having had an experience of 40 years in this establishment, I feel assured, that, with renewed attention to business, we can still further merit and receive a full share of public patronage. DAVID McCREARY.

With increased facilities for conducting our business, we are better prepared than ever to satisfy the wants of all those who may need anything in our line. We especially call the attention of Farmers and others to the superior quality of our

Plain or Quilted Seat Horn Saddles,	Side Leathers,
Plain or Quilted Seat no Horn,	Hames, all kinds, with or without fastenings
Plain or Quilted Seat Side Saddles,	Housings,
Plain or Fancy Saddle Cloths,	Scotch Collars (leather)
Wagon Saddles,	" " (ticking)
Riding Bridles, of all kinds, fair or black, rounded or flat,	No Seam Collars,
Martingals,	Best Welt Harness Collars,
Carriage Harness, all styles, silver or black mounted,	Patent Leather Collars, stitched or unstitched
Heavy Draft Harness,	Best Leather Wagon Whips, 4, 4½ and 5 feet long,
Blind Bridles,	Plaited Team Whips,
Girths,	Trotting Whips,
Cruppers,	Ladies' Riding Twigs,
	Whip Lashes,
	Horse Blankets,
	&c., &c., &c.

In short, everything that pertains to a first class general horse furnishing establishment constantly on hand or made to order promptly, of the very best material, and by the most experienced workmen in the country, (two having worked in this establishment for the last thirty years.)

We are now manufacturing an excellent lot of Heavy Draft and Harness Collars for those who prefer our own to city made work.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

All are cordially invited to call and examine for themselves, as our work cannot fail to recommend itself.

D. McCREARY & SON.

Feb. 5, 1866. tf

Great Attraction

AT BRINKERHOFF'S CHEAP CLOTHING AND FURNISHING STORE, at the North East Corner of the Diamond. The subscriber is constantly in receipt of fresh goods from the Eastern cities. His stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING is one of the largest and most attractive, as well as the cheapest establishment of the kind in the country. You will there find COATS, PANTS AND VESTS, made up in the most fashionable styles, and of the best materials, of all sizes and prices, for men and boys.—Gentlemen's furnishing goods of every description, Wool Shirts, Muslin Shirts, Hickory Shirts and Merino Shirts, Merino, Wool and Cotton Drawers, Hosiery of every description Buck-skin, Merino and Cotton Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Cravats, Linen and Paper Collars, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes. Umbrellas, Trunks, Valices, Carpet Bags, Clothes and Shoe Brushes, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shoe Blacking, Pocket and Dressing Combs, Ivory Combs, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Violins and Violin Strings, Soaps and Perfumeries, Stationery of all kinds, Pocket Knives, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Pipes, an extra quality of Segars. In fact, his stock embraces everything usually found in a first class furnishing store. I invite the attention of all to come and see for themselves, as I am determined to sell goods lower than any other establishment in the country. Don't *forget* the place. Corner of York street and the Diamond. JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

July 4, 1864.

Adams County MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED, MARCH 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—Samuel R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—E. G. Fahnestock.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King.

MANAGERS—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. McCurdy, M. Eichelberger, S. R. Russell, E. G. Fahnestock, A. D. Buehler, R. G. McCreary, Gettysburg; Jacob King, Straban township; A. Heintzelman, Franklin; Wm. D. Himes, New Oxford; Wm. B. Wilson, Bendersville; H. A. Picking, Straban township; John Wolford, Latimore township; John Picking, East Berlin; Abel T. Wright, Bendersville; Abdiel F. Gitt, New Oxford; Jas. H. Marshall, Hamiltonban township; John Cunningham, Freedom township; John Horner, Mountjoy township; Wm. Ross White, Liberty township.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in operation for more than 15 years, and in that period has made but *one* assessment, having paid losses by fire during that period amounting to $13,988—$6,769 of which have been paid during the last two years. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company, on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Oct. 16, 1865. tf

Fresh Arrival.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

COBEAN & CO. have just received and opened another splendid assortment of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, for Summer wear, which they are selling at very low prices considering the times. The latest styles of Summer Hats and Caps, of every description and price. Boots and Shoes, of superior make, and warranted to fit, always on hand. Work made to order and repairing done on short notice, by experienced workmen. Also, HARNESS MAKING, carried on in all its branches. Persons wanting anything in this line would do well to call.

☞Don't forget the old stand in Chambersburg street, if you want Bargains.

COBEAN & CRAWFORD.

June 19, 1865.

Gettysburg Foundry.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and others, that he is still manufacturing various kinds of Castings and Machines, made to order, on short notice, such as

THRESHERS AND POWERS,

(five different sizes of Powers,) Clover-seed Hullers and Cleaners, Corn Shellers and Separators, Cornfodder Cutters, Straw and Hay Cutters; PLOUGHS, such as Cast Ploughs, Barshear Ploughs, Sidehill and Corn Ploughs; the WIRE-SPRING HORSE RAKE, the latest improvement; also Metal Screws for Cider Presses,

IRON RAILING

for Cemeteries or Porches, with everything else in his line, all at low prices.

FOR SALE.—A light Two-horse Wagon, a One-horse Wagon, and a Spring Wagon, all new. DAVID STERNER.

April 30, 1866. tf

Buggies and Carriages.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!—The undersigned is engaged in the Carriage-making business, at the corner of Chambersburg and West streets, Gettysburg, and invites all who may need anything in his line to give him a call. He puts up, in the very best manner, Falling-top and other BUGGIES, and all the different styles of CARRIAGES. With a full knowledge of the business, and a determination to give satisfaction, the public can rely upon his jobs being good. He will endeavor to deserve a large share of patronage, and hopes to receive it.

REPAIRING done at the shortest notice, and on most reasonable terms. ☞Country produce will be taken in exchange for work.

CHARLES E. GILBERT.

Gettysburg, June 4, 1866. tf

GRAIN AND GROCERIES.—The highest market-price paid for Grain and all kinds of Produce. Groceries, Fertilizers, &c., constantly on hand for sale at the Warehouse of CULP & EARNSHAW.

Aug. 13, 1866.

Carriage-making Business.

THE war being over, the undersigned have resumed the CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS, at their old stand, in East Middle street, GETTYSBURG, where they are again prepared to put up work in the most fashionable, substantial, and superior manner. A lot of new and second-hand CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C., on hand, which they will dispose of at the lowest prices; and all orders will be supplied as promptly and satisfactorily as possible.

☞REPAIRING done with dispatch, and at cheapest rates.

A large lot of new and old HARNESS on hand for sale

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore enjoyed by them, they solicit and will endeavor to deserve a large share in the future.

DANNER & ZIEGLER.

July 10, 1865. tf

W. E. BIDDLE. H. S. BENNER.

100,000 Bush. Grain Wanted.

NEW FIRM AT THE OLD WAREHOUSE. WM. E. BIDDLE & CO. would inform the public that they have leased the Warehouse on the corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, in Gettysburg, where they will carry on THE GRAIN AND PRODUCE BUSINESS, in all its branches. The highest prices will always be paid for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Clover and Timothy Seeds, Flaxseed, Sumac, Hay and Straw, Dried Fruit, Nuts, Soap, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Potatoes, with everything else in the country produce line.

GROCERIES.—On hand, for sale, Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Spices, Salt, Cheese, Vinegar, Soda, Mustard, Starch, Brooms, Buckets, Blacking, Soaps, &c. Also COAL OIL, Fish Oil, Tar, &c. FISH of all kinds; Spikes and Nails; Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos.

They are always able to supply a first rate article of *Flour*, with the different kinds of Feed.

Also, Ground Plaster, with Guanos and other fertilizers. COAL, by the bushel, ton or car load.

They will run a LINE OF FREIGHT CARS from Gettysburg to Baltimore once every week. They are prepared to convey Freight either way, in any quantity, at REDUCED RATES. They will attend, if desired, to the making of purchases in the city, and delivering the goods promptly in Gettysburg. Their cars run to the Warehouse of Nathan Roop & Co., No. 128 North Howard st., near Franklin, Baltimore, where freight will be received at any time. They invite the attention of the public to their line, assuring them that they will spare no effort to accommodate all who may patronize them.

BIDDLE & BENNER.

April 16, 1865. tf

Removal

OF BOTH OUR SHOPS TO CHAMBERSBURG STREET.

OPEN TO-DAY, MAY 17, 1866.

We take special pleasure in announcing to our friends and customers that we have this day opened our ICE CREAM SALOONS, at our new stand in Chambersburg street, nearly opposite the Lutheran Church. We have had the apartments fitted up in the best style.—Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call.

We will also furnish Ice Cream in any quantity to public or private parties, at prices unprecedented. We will also have constantly on hand Fresh Cakes, which we will furnish to all parties and pic-nics at the shortest notice.

MEAD AND MINERAL WATER

can always be had icy and cool and at all hours

Having had a life-long experience in the manufacture of all the foregoing articles we ask the patronage of the public generally.

May 21, 1866. tf MINNIGH & BRO.

Grocery & Liquor Store.

A FIRST-RATE ASSORTMENT of GROCERIES, cheap. FISH of different kinds. A large lot of

POTOMAC HERRING,

at low price. The best and largest assortment of LIQUORS ever kept in this place. PURE WINE, BRANDY, RYE WHISKEY, &C., for medicinal and other purposes, in quantities large or small. Also—MISHLER'S CELEBRATED HERB BITTERS.

WM. J. MARTIN, Baltimore st., Gettysburg.

May 28, 1866.

Lime & Coal.

GUINN & REILLY have erected two additional Lime Kilns, on the Railroad, and are therefore better prepared than ever to supply the best of LIME, in large or small quantities. Farmers and others can hereafter look for a more prompt filling of their orders, and are invited to extend and continue their favors to a firm which is making every effort to accommodate them in the best manner possible. They will also continue to keep on hand, for sale, a good supply of the different kinds of COAL, which they will sell at small profits.

Coal and Lime delivered anywhere in Gettysburg.

May 14, 1866. tf

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment. Also the BRIDAL CHAMBER, an Essay of Warning and Instruction, sent in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [Oct. 2, 1865. 1y

Flour! Feed! and Groceries!

AT THE CHEAP STORE ON THE HILL. If you wish to buy any of the above articles cheaper and better than you can get them anywhere else, go to the Grocery Store of the undersigned on the Hill, in Baltimore street, where customers can always be accommodated, and where all are invited to call and see for themselves. The public will always find a full and choice assortment of

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, SNUFFS, FISH, BACON, LARD, CHEESE, CRACKERS, BUTTER, EGGS, &c.

—ALSO—

GLASS-WARE, CROCKERY-WARE, NOTIONS, &C., COAL OIL LAMPS, FISH OIL, AND FLOUR AND FEED, ALWAYS ON HAND.

WANTED.—Flour, Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs, Bacon, and Potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid, either in trade or cash.

☞Being determined to conduct my business in a fair and honorable way, and to sell cheap, I invite all to give me a call.

HENRY OVERDEER.

April 9, 1866. tf

Cabinet Furniture.

THE subscribers hereby inform their customers and the public generally, that they have now on hand, and continue to manufacture to order,

CABINET FURNITURE,

which, for style and durability, finish and price, will compete with any in the county.—Our present stock consists of every variety of Furniture usually kept in a first class Furniture Ware Room. Fashionable, ornamental or plain Furniture manufactured in the most substantial manner, by most experienced workmen, and at the lowest cash prices.

UNDERTAKING.

Having a new Hearse, particular attention will be given to this branch of their business. They are prepared to make and furnish Coffins of any desired quality, and attend Funerals at the shortest notice—and on such terms as cannot fail to please all.

The subscribers return their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to them in the past, and hope to merit and receive a continuance of public patronage.

Shop and Ware Room third building east of the Square. H. FETE & BRO.

Littlestown, April 16, 1866. tf

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made at the next regular session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the Incorporation of a Savings' Institution, to be located in the Borough of Littlestown, Adams county, Penn'a., under the name and style of "THE LITTLESTOWN SAVINGS' INSTITUTION," the intention of which shall be to loan out money and receive deposits thereof, and do such things as are usually done by similar Institutions; the capital thereof not to exceed One Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be divided into shares of Fifty Dollars each.

July 2, 1866. 6m

New Warehouse.

100,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN WANTED, at the new Grain and Produce House, in Carlisle street, adjoining Sheads & Buehler's establishment. The highest market price will always be paid in cash for

GRAIN, of all kinds. FLOUR, SEEDS, &c.

Always on hand and for sale, at the smallest profits,

GUANOS, SALT, FISH, GROCERIES, &c., Wholesale and retail.

TRY US! We shall do our best to give satisfaction in all cases.

McCURDY & DIEHL.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. 1y

Sale Crying.

A. W. FLEMMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges moderate. Residence in Breckinridge street, Gettysburg.

P. S.—*He is a licensed Auctioneer, under the Tax Law of the United States.*

Nov. 24, 1863.

Cemetery Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN, Keeper of the Cemetery.

March 12, '60.

New Bakery!

NEWPORT & ZIEGLER, Mechanical Bakers, South Washington street, half square from the Eagle Hotel, GETTYSBURG, Pa.—Constantly on hand, the best of BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, PRETZELS, &c. Persons wishing fresh Bread will be served every morning, by leaving their names and residences at the Bakery. Every effort made to please. Give us a call! [April 20, '63. tf

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT, BOOK BINDER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank.
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Proth'y of Lancaster co., Pa
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "

April 15, 1861

Schick Still Ahead!

NEW SPRING GOODS! REDUCTION IN PRICES!

J. L. SCHICK would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.

The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of every description. SILKS, MOZAMBIQUE, CHALLIES, DELAINES, BOMBAZINES, ALPACCAS, LAWNS, CALICOES, of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols.

My stock of WHITE GOODS will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, of all qualities and choicest styles.

April 16, 1866. J. L. SCHICK.

Noah Walker & Co.,

CLOTHIERS, WASHINGTON BUILDING, 165 AND 167 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE,

keep constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of all kinds of goods at moderate prices.

They supply orders for the finest to the lowest priced articles, either ready made, or made to measure, to any part of the country.

They keep also an extensive stock of FURNISHING GOODS, embracing every article of Gentlemen's Under-wear. Also, MILITARY CLOTHS and every variety of Military Trimmings, as well as an assorted stock of READY MADE MILITARY GOODS.

Baltimore, Feb. 22, 1864.

Hardware & Groceries.

THE subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. *Our stock consists in part of*

BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &c.
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
OILS, PAINTS, &c., &c.

There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any house out of the city.

JOEL B. DANNER, DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, May 16, 1864.

Carriages and Buggies.

TATE & CULP are now building a variety of COACH WORK of the latest and most approved styles, and constructed of the best material, to which they *invite the attention of buyers. Having built* our work with great care and of material selected with special reference to beauty of style and durability, we can confidently recommend the work as unsurpassed, by any, either in or out of the cities.

All we ask is an inspection of our work to convince those in want of any kind of vehicle, that this is the place to buy them.

REPAIRING in every branch done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Give us a call, at our Factory, near the corner of Washington and Chambersburg streets, Gettysburg.

P. J. TATE WM. E. CULP.

Mar. 19, 1866.

Fresh Confectionery

AND ICE CREAM SALOON.—The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity that he has a Confectionery Establishment, one door east of the Eagle Hotel, on Chambersburg street, to which he would invite their attention.

Cakes, Candies, and every description of Confections, together with Nuts, Oranges, and all kinds of fruits, always on hand.

Parties, public and private, as well as families, will be furnished with all kinds of Cakes, Ice Cream, (in pyramidal form or otherwise,) and other refreshments at their houses, upon short notice.

Having spent a life-time at the business, he *flatters himself that he understands it and that he is able to render entire satisfaction.*

Call and see his Confectionery.

May 28, 1866. tf JOHN GRUEL.

For Sale.

THREE choice FARMS, as follows: 231, 133 and 124 acres each; all three near the Borough of Gettysburg; choice lands and good buildings. Terms accommodating.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Sept. 3, 1866. tf

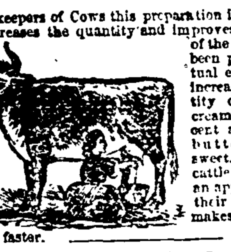
DR. HORNER'S FRAGRANT MYRRH preserves the Teeth, cures all diseases of the gum and purifies the breath.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED Horse and Cattle Powders.

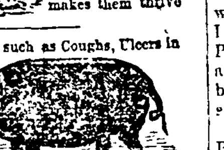
This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly reinvigorate broken-down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It increases the quantity and improves the quality of the milk. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.



In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.



Price 25 Cents per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY S. A. FOUTZ & BRO., AT THEIR WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT, No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg; Laughlin & Bushfield, Wheeling, Va; C. C. Bender & Co., Pittsburg; Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, Philadelphia.

Dec. 11, 1865. 1y

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., Manufacturers of Photographic materials, Wholesale and Retail, 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

IN addition to our main Business of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS we are Headquarters for the following, viz:

STEREOSCOPES & STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS of American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THE WAR.

From negatives made in the various campaigns and forming a complete Photographic history of the great contest.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS ON GLASS,

Adapted for either the Magic Lantern or the Stereoscope. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

We manufacture more largely than any other house, about 200 varieties from 50 cents to $50 each. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF GENERALS, STATESMEN, ACTORS, ETC., ETC.

Our Catalogue embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects, including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D., will please remit 25 per cent of the amount with their order.

☞The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy.

June 18, 1866. 1y

A Lecture to Young Men.

JUST published, in a sealed envelope.—Price 6 cents. A Lecture on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By Robert J. Culverwell, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves, from his own experience, that the awful consequences of Self Abuse may be effectually removed without Medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands. Sent under seal to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Also Dr. Culverwell's Marriage Guide, price 25 cents. Address

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co., 127 Bowery, New York, P. O. box 4586.

April 23, 1866. 1y

To All Book Buyers.

JAS. K. SIMON, 33 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, IS AGENT FOR THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE BOOKS:

APPLETON'S NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA—23 Vols.
" HISTORY OF THE REBELLION—1 Large Vol.
" DICTIONARY OF MECHANICS—2 Vols.
REBELLION RECORD, BY FRANK MOORE—9 Vols.
WASHINGTON IRVING'S WORKS—22 Vols
COOPER'S NOVELS, DICKENS' WORKS.
MERIVALE & GIBBON'S ROME.
MACAULEY'S WORKS.
URE'S DICTIONARY OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.
BANCROFT'S UNITED STATES—8 Vols, &c.

I furnish all Books published, for public and private Libraries, at wholesale prices.—Send a list of any Books wanted, with a stamp, for prices, which will be sent by return mail.

Sept. 21, 1866. 6w

Saddling.

THE undersigned has commenced the SADDLE and HARNESS-MAKING business, on the Hill, in Baltimore street, in the building formerly occupied by D. Sweeney as a Chairmaker's shop, up-stairs, where he asks those wanting anything in his line to call. Work done in the best manner, and prices moderate. HARNESS REPAIRED at short notice. A lot of new Saddles and Harness on hand.

J. M. ROWE.

Gettysburg, June 25, 1866. 3m

Groceries! Groceries!

THE BEST IN TOWN! COME AND SEE THEM!

STRICKHOUSER & WISOTZKEY have added a large and splendid stock of GROCERIES to their business, and invite the public to call and see for themselves. They offer the best of everything, at the lowest possible profits; COFFEES, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SALT, FISH, Spices, Teas, Cheese, Starch, Soaps, Candles, Blacking, Matches, Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Bed Cords; with Confectionary, Oranges, Nuts, Tobacco, Segars—and a variety entirely too large to be enumerated. "Come one, come all."

Gettysburg, June 18, 1866. tf

Reduced Prices.

PIANOS, CABINET AND AMERICAN ORGANS.—Superior tuned 7 octave PIANOS from $250 upwards. ORGANS from $80 upwards. All instruments selected, recommended and sold by me, additionally guaranteed. Illustrated circulars sent by mail when desired. P. BENTZ, No. 30 East Market Street, York, Pa.

Mar. 12, 1866.

WE have just received a new assortment of Queensware, to which we invite the attention of buyers. A. SCOTT & SON.

KALBFLEISCH is selling a large amount of Goods, because the people are finding out that he is determined not to be undersold.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

IS A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE *Protoxide of Iron,* a new discovery in medicine which STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE, by supplying the Blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE ELEMENT—IRON.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHOEA, BOILS, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Disease of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints, and all diseases originating in A BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by DEBILITY, or a LOW STATE OF THE SYSTEM.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an IRON CONSTITUTION.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.

From the Venerable Archdeacon Scott, D. D.

DUNHAM, Canada East, March 24, 1865.

* * * "I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more than 25 years' standing."

* * * "I have been so wonderfully benefitted in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup, that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me."

One of the most DISTINGUISHED JURISTS in New England writes to a friend as follows:

"I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a NEW MAN of me; infused into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

An EMINENT DIVINE of Boston, says:

"I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time past; it gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle."

☞THOUSANDS have been changed by the use of this remedy; from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

A pamphlet of 32 pages, containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

☞See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the glass.

FOR SALE BY J. P. Dinsmore, Proprietor, 36 Dey Street, New York, AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SCROFULA.

All Medical Men agree that IODINE is the BEST REMEDY for Scrofula and all kindred diseases ever discovered. The difficulty has been to obtain a PURE SOLUTION of it.

DR. H. ANDERS' *IODINE WATER,*

Is a Pure Solution of Iodine, WITHOUT A SOLVENT!!

A most Powerful Vitalizing Agent and Restorative.

It WILL cure SCROFULA in all its manifold forms.

ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM;

and it has been used with astonishing success in cases of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Female Complaints, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases, &c.

Circulars will be sent FREE to any address.

Price $1.00 a bottle, or 6 for $5.00.

Prepared by Dr. H. ANDERS, Physician and Chemist.

FOR SALE BY J. P. Dinsmore, 36 Dey Street, New York. AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

HAS BEEN USED FOR NEARLY HALF A CENTURY, WITH THE MOST ASTONISHING SUCCESS IN CURING Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, and every affection of THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.

CONSUMPTION,

which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the physicians to a greater extent than any other malady, often

YIELDS TO THIS REMEDY!

when all others prove ineffectual.

AS A MEDICINE,

rapid in relief, soothing in effect, safe in its operation,

☞IT IS UNSURPASSED!☜

while as a preparation, free from noxious ingredients, poisons or minerals; uniting skill science and medical knowledge; combining all that is valuable in the vegetable kingdom for this class of disease, it is

INCOMPARABLE!

and is entitled to merits and receives the general confidence of the public.

SEYMOUR THATCHER, M. D., of Herman, N. Y., writes as follows:

"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a Cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs, and allaying irritation, thus REMOVING THE CAUSE, instead of drying up the cough and leaving the cause behind. I consider the Balsam as good as any, if not the best, Cough medicine with which I am acquainted."

The Rev. JACOB SECHLER, of Hanover, Pa., well known and much respected among the German population of this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted:

Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefitted by it.

JACOB SECHLER.

Price one dollar a bottle.

FOR SALE BY J. P. Dinsmore, 36 Dey Street, New York. Seth W. Fowle & Son, Proprietors, Boston AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Grace's Celebrated Salve

cures Cuts, Burns, Scalds.

Grace's Celebrated Salve
cures Wounds, Bruises, Sprains.

Grace's Celebrated Salve
cures Boils, Ulcers, Cancers.

Grace's Celebrated Salve
cures Salt Rheum, Erysipelas.

Grace's Celebrated Salve
cures Chapped Hands, Chilblains

Grace's Celebrated Salve
heals Old Sores, Flesh Wounds, &c.

It is prompt in action, removes pain at once, and reduces the most angry-looking swellings and inflammations, as if by magic—thus affording relief and a complete cure.

Only 25 cents a box! (Sent by mail for 35 cents.)

For sale by J. P. DINSMORE, 36 Dey street, New York, S. W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston, and by all Druggists, Grocers, and Country Stores.

July 16, 1866. 1y

Valuable Properties for Sale.

JOHN C. ZOUCK, LAND AGENT, NEW OXFORD, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.

Has for sale a number of desirable properties, to which he asks the attention of those wishing to purchase.

A FARM of 160 ACRES, in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, with good Stone House, good Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Wash House, Orchard, &c., near a turnpike and railroad.

FORTY ACRES, with good House, Barn, and other out-buildings, Orchard, &c., three-quarters of a mile from a railroad station. A good chance; terms easy.

173 ACRES OF LAND, on the road leading from Hanover to Littlestown. Good limestone farm; large Brick House, Bank Barn, and other out-buildings. The Littlestown Railroad runs through the rear part of the place. Price $85 per acre.

A FARM OF 300 ACRES, in Cumberland township, Adams county, three miles from Gettysburg, at which place is a railroad and good market. This farm can be divided into two farms, there being already two sets of improvements on the tract. The improvements are a good two-story Dwelling House, Barn, and other out-buildings, and a Tenant House with all improvements.

A large Three-story BRICK WARE HOUSE, with good Switch, all in order, good Lumber and Coal Yard attached, in good grain country. Also a BRICK DWELLING HOUSE will be sold with the above Ware House if desired. Will be sold cheap, if applied for immediately.

A FARM of 105 ACRES, on the Carlisle turnpike, under good cultivation, with a large Brick House, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Carriage House and other out-buildings, all new.

LARGE FLOUR MILL, with 15 Acres of Land. The mill has four pair of Burrs, and all machinery for doing merchant work. Best water power in the county.

A FARM of 175 ACRES, near the Hanover turnpike, on which is erected a good House, Barn, and all necessary out-buildings. The land is in a good state of cultivation. This property will be sold cheap.

A FARM of 1[illegible]5 ACRES, near Hunterstown, Adams county, on which is erected a good House, Barn and other out-buildings, and the land is in a fine state of cultivation. This farm will be sold cheap.

A FARM of 38 ACRES, 6 acres in wood, with one-and-a-half-story House, good Barn—land in good cultivation—3½ miles from New Oxford, and 1½ miles from Bonaughtown. Terms easy.

18 ACRES of WOODLAND, 2 miles from New Oxford.

A FARM of 200 ACRES, good land, with large Brick House, Barn, and 2 Tenant Houses—40 acres in wood—half a mile from the Conowago Chapel.

A FARM of 180 Acres—225 can be purchased—in Cumberland township, 2½ miles from Gettysburg, near Chambersburg pike; large weatherboarded House, Bank Barn, &c.; 40 acres in wood. The Farm has been recently limed.

A FARM of 120 ACRES, with good House and Barn; 12 acres in wood; one mile west of Bonaughtown.

A HOTEL in New Oxford, two-story, roomy and convenient for business. Good chance; terms easy.

Also, a number of good Houses and Lots for sale in New Oxford.

Persons who wish to buy Real Estate, as well as those who wish to sell, are requested to give the subscriber a call at his store in New Oxford.

Address, JOHN C. ZOUCK, Land Agent, New Oxford, Adams county, Pa.

July 9, 1866. 6m

Removal!

THE GETTYSBURG SKYLIGHT GALLERY.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally that he has removed from his old rooms on West Middle street, to Baltimore street, and nearly opposite the store of Fahnestock Brothers. The room he now occupies has been recently fitted up expressly for his business. The location is an admirable one, enabling him to take pictures in all shades of weather, and with a correctness unequalled any where else.

LIFE-LIKE PHOTOGRAPHS, of every size and description, executed in the finest style. Particular attention given to the CARTE DE VISITE, and to copying AMBROTYPES and DAGUERREOTYPES of deceased friends. Also—

THE GETTYSBURG GEMS, a new style of picture, which has become very popular with the public, not only for their beauty, but for cheapness and convenience.—SIXTEEN for ONE DOLLAR only. Also—THE PORCELAIN PICTURES, which for their beauty and durability are unsurpassed.

We are prepared to carry on the business in all its various branches, and having had considerable experience we run no risk in *GUARANTEEING PERFECT SATISFACTION.*

Our facilities for a full display of our skill are unequalled by any other Gallery in the County, and we would therefore invite every one to call at the NEW GETTYSBURG SKYLIGHT GALLERY.

Call and examine our Specimens and judge for yourselves. LEVI MUMPER.

June 25, 1866.

Singer's Celebrated.

THE very best and latest improved machine in use, for sale at the CLOTHING STORE of JACOBS & BRO., in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, where you can buy the best and cheapest Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and every variety of goods in the line of MEN AND BOYS WEAR.

You can have them cut out and made up in the very best style if you wish, at moderate prices, and without any risk whatever.

GEO. JACOBS & BRO.

August 20, 1866.

Battle-field Hotel.

THIS Hotel, being one of the relics of the Battle of Gettysburg, has been renovated and refurnished, and is ready to entertain travellers and the public generally. It being a short distance from the Soldiers' National Cemetery, it affords convenient accommodations for all visiting there, and the subscriber flatters himself that none shall leave him dissatisfied.

Also, Ice Cream and all kinds of refreshments, at all hours, to accommodate promenaders. Give me a call.

JOSEPH LITTLE, Proprietor.

Gettysburg, May 21, 1866. tf

Lawrence D. Dietz & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY and VARIETIES,

No. 308 West Baltimore Street, Between Howard & Liberty Streets,

May 7, 1866. Baltimore, Md.

Bark Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay FIVE DOLLARS per CORD for BLACK OAK BARK, delivered at his Tannery, in Gettysburg.

JOHN RUPP.

June 18, 1866.

U. S. BONDS.

THE First National Bank of Gettysburg will cash 5-20 and 10-40 U. S. Bonds; also 7-30 and Compound Interest Notes.

GEORGE ARNOLD, Cashier.

Oct. 6, 1866. tf

1866. At HORNER'S you can get Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Perfumery, Notions, &c., in great variety.